THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

JUNE, 1777.

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The EPISTLE from the Yearly Meeting, held in London, by adjournments, from the 19th of the fifth month, 1777, to the 24th of the ſame, incluſive. [xxxiii. 281.]

To the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends in Great Britain, Ireland, and elſewhere.

Dearly beloved Friends and Brethren,

UNder an awful ſenſe of that divine love and mercy, which have been graciouſly renewed to us in this our annual aſſembly, we tenderly ſalute you, and thankfully acknowledge the goodneſs of God, to us, both in our meetings for worſhip, and thoſe for tranſacting the neceſſary affairs of the church; which have been well attended, and the buſineſs conducted in a ſolid and weighty manner, to our edification and comfort.

The amount of friends ſufferings brought in this year, from the counties in England and Wales, being chiefly for tithes, and thoſe called *church-rates*, is three thouſand eight hundred and ſeventy-one pounds; and thoſe from Ireland, one thouſand four hundred and forty-five pounds. [xxxiii. 281.]

By accounts from the ſeveral quarterly meetings in England, and by epiſtles from Wales, North Britain, Ireland, Holland, Rhode Iſland for New England, New York, Pennſylvania, and New Jerſey, we have received information, that, notwithſtanding the inſtability and deviation of ſome amongſt us, the

divine viſitations of truth have ſo happily prevailed upon others, that many appear to have been convinced of our religious principles, and divers have joined in membership with us ſince laſt year.

We have alſo, with much ſatisfaction, to acquaint you, that the general body of friends in America, under all the trials and difficulties they are expoſed to in theſe times of confuſion and peril, have been preſerved in a conduct conſiſtent with our peaceable principles. United in brotherly love, and in the ſame precious faith, we truly ſympathiſe with them, verily believing it to be our indiſpenſable duty, to promote the goſpel of peace in life and practice, and to approve ourſelves followers of the Lamb of God, who, when upon earth, overcame through ſuffering, and "left us an example that we ſhould follow his ſteps." 1 Pet. ii. 21. For, according to holy writ, "He that ſaith he abideth in him, ought himſelf alſo ſo to walk even as he walked," 1 John ii. 6.

We are likewiſe agreeably informed of the unremitting concern, and great labour, uſed by our friends in the colonies, to obtain the freedom of thoſe poor Africans who are ſtill held in a ſtate of bondage; and alſo of their eſpecial care to prevent all profeſſing with us from any way miniſtering encouragement to ſuch as carry on that inhuman traffic of dealing in mankind, and forcibly enſlaving their fellow-creatures, for the ſake of a periſhing intereſt. The Chriſtian endeavours and example of our brethren in this reſpect afford an additional ſatisfaction, as they have induced many of other profeſſions to reſtore numbers of theſe injured people to their liberty. And it is our earneſt deſire, that friends in theſe kingdoms may carefully avoid every temptation to aſſiſt in, or promote, a buſineſs ſo cruel, iniquitous, and unchriſtian.

And, dear Friends, amongſt the many hurtful things thoſe are liable to who live not in due ſubjection to the light of God's Holy Spirit in their own conſciences, let us revive in your view, at this time, that of mixing in marriage with thoſe of different perſuaſions in religion.

Marriage, being a divine ordinance, and a ſolemn engagement for term of life, is of great importance to our peace and well-being in this world, and may prove of no ſmall conſequence reſpecting our ſtate in that which is to come; yet it is often too inconſiderately entered into upon motives inconſiſtent with the evident intention of that unerring wiſdom by which it was primarily ordained, which was for the mutual aſſiſtance and comfort of both ſexes, that they might be meet helps to each other, both in ſpirituals and temporals, and that their endeavours might be united for the pious and proper education of their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, and for ſuitably qualifying them to diſcharge their duty in their various allotments in the world.

Marriage implies union and concurrence, as well in ſpiritual as temporal concerns. Whilſt the parties differ in religion, they ſtand diſunited in the main point, even that which ſhould increaſe and confirm their mutual happineſs, and render them meet helps and bleſſings to each other. Where it is otherwiſe, the reciprocal obligation they have entered into becomes their burthen; and the more ſo, as it may not be of a ſhort and tranſient duration. Whatever felicity they might expect, or flatter themſelves with, in the beginning, they have found themſelves diſappointed of, by the daily uneaſineſs accompanying their minds, and imbittering their enjoyments.

The perplexed ſituation of the offſpring of ſuch alliances is likewiſe to be lamented. Attached by nature to both parents, the confuſion they are in often renders them unfixed in principle, and unſettled in practice; or if, as it is uſual, the ſons go with the father, and the daughters with the mother, brothers and ſiſters are trained up in lines of conduct diverſe from, and, in ſome caſes, oppoſite to, each other. Thus, differing in principle, they are frequently divided in affection, and, though ſo nearly related, are ſometimes at the greateſt diſtance from that love and harmony which ought continually to ſubſiſt between them.

To prevent falling into theſe diſagreeable and diſorderly engagements, it is requiſite to beware of the paths that lead to them, — the ſordid intereſts and enſnaring friendſhips of the world, the contaminating pleaſures and idle paſtimes of earthly minds; alſo the various ſolicitations and incentives to feſtivity and diſſipation. Let them likewiſe eſpecially avoid too frequent and too familiar converſe with thoſe from whom may ariſe a danger of entanglement, by their allu-

ring

ring the paſſions, and drawing the affections after them.

For want of due watchfulneſs, and obedience to the convictions of divine grace in their conſciences, many amongſt us, as well as others, have wounded their own ſouls, diſtreſſed their friends, injured their families, and done great diſſervice to the church, by theſe unequal connections, which have proved an inlet to much degeneracy, and mournfully affected the minds of thoſe who labour under a living concern for the good of all, and the proſperity of truth upon earth.

Finally, Brethren, that ye may be of thoſe concerning whom the Lord ſaid formerly, by his prophet, "This people have I formed for myſelf; they ſhall ſhew forth my praiſe," Iſaiah xliii. 21. we beſeech you cleave to him with full purpoſe of heart, truſt in him, be willingly ſubject to the reproofs of inſtruction, and the guidance of divine grace, that ye may be kept in brotherly love, and walk in wiſdom towards thoſe that are without; giving no occaſion of ſtumbling or offence to any, either in word or deed; but, by a circumſpect and ſavoury converſation, miniſtering to the help of thoſe whoſe eyes are upon you, to obſerve how your conduct anſwers the holy principle of your profeſſion.

May the God of all grace ſanctify your hearts by the effectual operation of his Holy Spirit, that, in the concluſion, he may receive you into his kingdom of unchangeable purity, peace, and glory. Signed,

SAMPSON LLOYD, junior.

The account of the returns made from the poor-rates to parliament, ſtated to be from Eaſter 1775 to Eaſter 1776.

	Money raiſed. L.	s.	d.	*County-rates* * L.	s.	d.
England	1,679,585	0	0	131,387	18	11
Wales	40,731	14	7	6,268	11	9
	1,720,316	14	7	137,656	10	8

	Expended on poor. L.	s.	d.	*Rents, &c.* L.	s.	d.	*Litigation.* L	s.	d.
Eng.	1523163	12	7	78176	4	0	33935	18	0
Wal.	33640	13	8	2120	10	7	1136	2	8
	1556804	6	3	80296	14	7	35072	0	8

* *In moſt of the northern counties, theſe rates are raiſed ſeparately, and therefore are not included in theſe returns.*

AMERICA. [251.]

From the London Gazette, June 7. & 24.

Extract of a letter from General Sir William Howe to Lord George Germaine, dated at New York the 24th of April, received by the Mercury packet.

"THOUGH no material occurrence has paſſed ſince the departure of the Le Deſpencer packet on the 11th inſtant; yet, being deſirous your Lordſhip ſhould early receive the duplicates of my laſt diſpatches, in caſe of an accident happening to the originals, I ſend them by the Mercury packet, with orders to ſtop at Rhode iſland for Lord Percy, which will cauſe very little delay to her paſſage.

Lord Cornwallis, ever watchful to take advantage of the enemy's ſituation, ſurpriſed and defeated, on the 13th inſtant at break of day, a corps of the rebels at Bound Brook, killed 30, and took between 80 and 90 priſoners, including officers, with 3 braſs field-pieces. The general officer commanding there very narrowly eſcaped being of the number. The loſs on our part was only 3 yagers, and 4 ſoldiers of the light infantry ſlightly wounded.

A detached corps of troops, conſiſting of 1800 rank and file, having imbarked in tranſports, proceeded from hence yeſterday, with ſix field-pieces, under the command of Gov. Tryon, who has accepted of the rank of Major General of provincials. The deſign is, to deſtroy a large magazine of proviſions and military ſtores formed by the enemy at Danbury in Connecticut. Brig. Gen. Agnew and Sir William Erſkine are upon this ſervice; the naval part of which is under the conduct of Capt. Duncan, commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Eagle. It is propoſed, that the debarkation ſhould be made at or near Norwalk, which is twenty miles to the ſouthward of Danbury; and I hope to have the honour of reporting to your Lordſhip the ſucceſs of this expedition in my next diſpatch."

Earl Percy, who arrived in the above packet from Rhode iſland, has communicated to Lord George Germaine the following copy of a letter to his Lordſhip from Capt. Hutchinſon, his aid-de-camp.

On board the Mercury packet, Long-iſland ſound, April 30 1777.

"MY LORD,

HAVING on Monday evening laſt, on

my way through the ſound, fallen in with Maj.-Gen. Tryon's detachment, which he was then reimbarking at Norwalk bay, I was induced to go on board the Senegal, to receive the General's commands, and if poſſible to learn, for your Lordſhip's information, the ſucceſs of ſo important an expedition. The fleet being under way by the time I got on board, the General had juſt time to deſire me to inform your Lordſhip, That he had ſucceeded beyond his expectations, having completely deſtroyed two principal magazines belonging to the rebels at Danbury and Ridgefield, conſiſting of proviſions and other military ſtores, ſuch as rum, tents, waggons, harneſs, made-up ammunition, hoſpital-medicines, and cloathing; and that with the loſs of very few men: That he had met with little oppoſition on his way to Danbury, but on his return was attacked by Arnold, at the head of a large body of rebels from Peek's kill, who haraſſed his march exceedingly almoſt the whole way from Ridgefield to near the water-ſide; but that he at laſt made a ſucceſsful charge with his bayonets on their main body, by which he deſtroyed a conſiderable number, and drove the reſt into the utmoſt confuſion, which enabled him to reſume his march, and to reimbark his troops, horſes, artillery, and wounded men, without further moleſtation: That he had not then been able to collect the different returns, but from the beſt accounts he could get, believed his loſs did not exceed 50 men killed and wounded; that he had no officers killed, and only a few wounded. He added, that he was much indebted to the ſpirit and bravery of his troops, and particularly ſo to Major Stuart, who had diſtinguiſhed himſelf in a moſt conſpicuous manner on the occaſion. This too I had afterwards explained by Gen. Agnew and his major of brigade Leſlie, who informed me, that Stuart, [fourth ſon of the Earl of Bute], with about ten or twelve men only, ruſhed forward into the enemy's line, and, by his example, animated the reſt of our troops to make a general charge, which by that time was become abſolutely neceſſary from a want of ammunition, &c.

The rebels, it ſeems, had contrived, in the ſpace of half an hour, with their uſual induſtry, to cover themſelves with a kind of breaſt-work, on the ground over which our troops muſt paſs. Leſlie ſaid, that there could not be leſs than 4000 barrels of beef and pork, 3000 barrels of flour, and above 50 puncheons of rum, deſtroyed in the whole, beſides the other articles of camp-ſtores and cloathing above mentioned: That a great part of theſe were found in the churches at Danbury and Ridgefield, ſome in houſes, and ſome in the woods; but that the whole was diſcovered, and either ſtaved or burnt, together with the above-mentioned towns. Major Leſlie likewiſe ſaid, that he thought there was above 300 of the rebels deſtroyed; which indeed ſeemed to be the general opinion. General Wooſter, he ſaid, was certainly mortally wounded; that Arnold eſcaped very narrowly with the loſs of his horſe, which was killed. Every body ſaid, he behaved that day with uncommon reſolution, as to perſonal bravery, but did not give him much credit for his judgement as a general. I heard, that about 170 priſoners were brought on board, but do not recollect at what place, or in what manner they were taken: being only about ten minutes on board, I could not poſſibly collect ſo many particulars as I wiſhed.

Gen. Agnew had got a ſlight wound on the ſhoulder, and I was told that Maj. Hope, Capt. Thorne, and Lieut. Haſtings, were ſlightly wounded, and a Captain in Brown's corps, who was ſaid to be the only one in danger. I was told, that Gen. Tryon had returned that corps public thanks for their very gallant behaviour.

Gen. Tryon's detachment conſiſted of about 2000 men from the 4th, 15th, 23d, 27th, 44th, and 64th regiments, and Brig.-Gen. Brown's corps, with twelve of the 17th light dragoons, and ſix light field-pieces. They landed on Friday the 25th of April at Norwalk bay, and proceeded firſt to Danbury, from which they returned by way of Ridgefield, and reimbarked on Monday afternoon, the 28th. And it being Gen. Tryon's orders to return as ſoon as this ſervice was performed, they ſailed immediately for New York.

Capt. Duncan, of the Eagle, had the command of the naval department, having with him the Senegal and Swan ſloops of war. No accident of any kind happened to any of the ſhipping.

This, my Lord, is the ſubſtance of the information I had time to collect.

G. HUTCHINSON, Aid de Camp."

Extract

Extract of a letter from the Hon. Sir William Howe to Lord George Germaine, dated, New York, May 22. 1777.

"My Lord,

Your Lordſhip's diſpatches by Major Balfour, in the Auguſta, arrived on the 8th inſtant; but as the preſent conveyance is by a private merchant-ſhip, I ſhall defer anſwering them particularly until the ſailing of the packet, which will be in a ſhort time.

In my letter of the 24th of April I mentioned an imbarkation of troops detached under the command of Maj.-Gen. Tryon, for the deſtruction of one of the enemy's magazines of proviſions and ſtores, collected at Danbury in Connecticut. I have now the honour of reporting to your Lordſhip the ſucceſs of that expedition, and to incloſe a return of the ſtores deſtroyed.

The troops landed without oppoſition in the afternoon of the 25th of April, about four miles to the eaſtward of Norwalk, and twenty from Danbury.

In the afternoon of the 26th the detachment reached Danbury, meeting only ſmall parties of the enemy on the march; but Gen. Tryon having intelligence, that the whole force of the country was collecting, to take every advantage of the ſtrong ground he was to paſs on his return to the ſhipping, and finding it impoſſible to procure carriages to bring off any part of the ſtores, they were effectually deſtroyed; in the execution of which the village was unavoidably burnt.

On the 27th in the morning the troops quitted Danbury; and met with little oppoſition, until they came near to Ridgefield, which was occupied by Gen. Arnold, who had thrown up intrenchments to diſpute the paſſage, while Gen. Wooſter hung upon the rear with a ſeparate corps. The village was forced, and the enemy drove back on all ſides.

Gen. Tryon lay that night at Ridgefield, and renewed his march on the morning of the 28th.—The enemy, having been reinforced with troops and cannon, diſputed every advantageous ſituation, keeping at the ſame time ſmaller parties to haraſs the rear, until the General had formed his detachment upon a height, within cannon-ſhot of the ſhipping, when the enemy advancing, ſeemingly with an intention to attack him, he ordered the troops to charge with their bayonets; which was executed with ſuch impetuoſity, that the rebels were totally put to flight, and the detachment embarked without further moleſtation.

The incloſed returns ſet forth the loſs ſuſtained by the King's troops, and that of the enemy from the beſt information; but I have the ſatisfaction to inform your Lordſhip our wounded officers are in the faireſt way of recovery.

The enemy's army in Jerſey has been encamped ſome days near to Boundbrook. Lord Cornwallis is alſo encamped at Brunſwick on each ſide of the Raritan, and upon the communication between that place and Amboy; Maj.-Gen. Vaughan's corps being encamped at the latter place, making uſe of the tents of laſt year, the camp-equipage of the preſent not being yet arrived. His Lordſhip has alſo thrown a bridge over the Raritan at the town of Brunſwick.

By various accounts, received from the neighbourhood of Albany, there is reaſon to believe, ſome advanced parties from the northern army have appeared at Crown-point, and that Sir Guy Carleton will be upon the lake early in June."

Return of the ſtores, Ordnance, Proviſions, &c. as nearly as could be aſcertained, found at the rebels ſtores, and deſtroyed by the King's troops at Danbury, &c. in Connecticut, April 27. 1777.

A quantity of ordnance-ſtores, with iron, &c.
4000 barrels of beef and pork.
1000 barrels of flour.
100 large tierces of biſcuit.
89 barrels of rice.
120 puncheons of rum.
Several large ſtores of wheat, oats, and Indian corn, in bulk; the quantity thereof could not poſſibly be aſcertained.
30 pipes of wine.
100 hogſheads of ſugar.
50 ditto of molaſſes.
20 caſks of coffee.
15 large caſks filled with medicines of all kinds.
10 barrels of ſaltpetre.
1020 tents and marquees.
A number of iron boilers.
A large quantity of hoſpital-bedding, &c.
Engineers, pioneers, and carpenters tools.
A printing-preſs complete.
Tar, tallow, &c.
5000 pairs of ſhoes and ſtockings.

At a mill between Ridgeberry and Ridgefield.
100 barrels of flour, and a quantity of Indian corn.

At

at the bridge at the weſt brace of Norwalk river, and in the woods contiguous.

100 Hogſheads of rum.
Several cheſts of arms.
Paper cartridges.
Field forges.
300 Tents.

Return of the killed, wounded, and miſſing, of the following corps on the 27th and 28th of April, upon the expedition under the command of Maj.-Gen. Tryon.

4th reg. Capt. Thorne, 1 ſerjeant, 15 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file miſſing.

15th 8 rank and file killed; Capt Ditmas, Lieut. Haſtings, of the 12th, acting as a volunteer, 1 ſerjeant, 15 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file miſſing.

23d 5 rank and file killed; Sec. Lieut. Price, Volunteer Vale, 1 ſerjeant, 18 rank and file, wounded; 10 rank and file miſſing.

27th 1 rank and file killed; Maj Conran, Capt. Rutherford Enſ. Minchin, 10 rank and file, wounded; 6 rank and file miſſing.

44th 3 rank and file killed; Maj. Hope, 2 ſerjeants, 12 rank and file, wounded; 1 drummer and fifer, 4 rank and file, miſſing.

64th Capt. Calder, Enſ. Mercer, 11 rank and file, wounded.

71ſt. Capt. Simon Fraſer, a volunteer, wounded.

Prince of Wales's American volunteers, 1 drummer and fifer, 6 rank and file, killed; Col. Browne, Capt Lyman and Scon, 3 ſerjeants, 11 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file miſſing.

Total. 1 drummer and fifer, 23 rank and file, killed; 3 field officers, 6 captains, 3 ſubalterns, 9 ſerjeants, 92 rank and file, wounded; 1 drummer and fifer, 27 rank and file, miſſing.

Royal Artillery. 2 additionals killed; 3 matroſſes, 1 wheeler, wounded; 1 matroſs miſſing.

W. Howe.

Return of the rebels killed and wounded on the 27th and 28th of April 1777, in Connecticut, by the detachment under the command of Maj.-Gen. Tryon.

Killed: General Wooſter, Colonel Goold, Colonel Lamb of the Artillery, Colonel Henman, De Atwater, a man of conſiderable influence, Captain Cooe, Lieutenant Thompſon, 100 privates.

Wounded: Colonel Whiting, Captain Benjamin, Lieutenant Cone, 150 Private.

Taken: 50 private, including ſeveral committee men.

"*Royal Amer. Gaz. May* 1. In conſequence of information received of the rebels having collected large magazines at Danbury, in Connecticut, a detachment of 250 men from each of the following regiments, 4th, 15th, 23d, 27th, 44th, and 64th, a ſubaltern's command of dragoons, 300 of Gov. Brown's corps, and ſix three-pounders, under the command of Maj.-Gen. Tryon, and Brig.-Gen^{s} Agnew and Sir William Erſkine, proceeded up the Eaſt river, and on Friday evening laſt, at ſix o'clock, landed at Compo point, near Norwalk. The debarkation being completed about ten, the troops got in motion, and after a march of twenty-five miles, arrived without oppoſition at Danbury, at three o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The remainder of that day, and part of next morning, were employed in deſtroying the ſtores, which were found to exceed their expectation. At nine o'clock they began their march back to the ſhipping, and proceeded without interruption until they approached Ridgefield; where they found a body of the rebels, under the command of Mr Arnold, who had fortified the entrance of the town; which they carried after ſmall oppoſition, with conſiderable loſs on the ſide of the rebels; the rear repulſing another body, who attacked them at the ſame time, under Mr Wooſter. The troops continued their march next morning at four o'clock, the rebels firing on their flanks and rear, but from ſuch a diſtance as to do them little injury. About half a mile from the ſhips, where the troops halted, part of the rebel army, which conſiſted of at leaſt 4000, kept up a heavy fire from behind ſtone walls, whilſt two columns made a ſhew of attacking; but part of the detachment charged them with fixed bayonets, and put them to a total rout, with conſiderable ſlaughter. The troops, after remaining ſome time upon the ground, imbarked with the greateſt order and regularity, without further interruption from the rebels, who never ſhewed themſelves more.—The ſpirit and firmneſs ſhewn by the troops on this occaſion does them infinite honour.—The loſs ſuſtained was, 14 men killed, 10 officers and 80 men wounded, moſt of them ſlightly."

"*Connecticut Journal, April* 30. On Friday the 25th inſtant twenty-ſix ſail of the enemy's ſhips appeared off Norwalk iſlands, ſtanding in for Cedar point, where they anchored at four o'clock, p. m. and ſoon began landing troops. By ten o'clock they had landed two brigades, conſiſting of upwards of 2000 men, and marched immediately for Danbury,

bury, where they arrived next day at two o'clock, p. m. The handful of continental troops there were obliged to evacuate the town, having previouſly ſecured a part of the ſtores, proviſions, &c. The enemy, on their arrival, began burning and deſtroying the ſtores, houſes, proviſions, &c.

On the appearance of the enemy the country was alarmed. Early the next morning Brig. Gen. Silliman, with about 500 militia, all that were collected, purſued the enemy. At Reading he was joined by Maj.-Gen. Wooſter and Brig.-Gen. Arnold. The heavy rain all the afternoon retarded the march of our troops ſo much, that they did not reach Bethel (a village two miles from Danbury) till eleven o'clock at night, much fatigued, and their arms rendered uſeleſs by being wet. It was thought prudent to refreſh the men, and attack the enemy on their return. Early the next morning (which proved rainy) the whole were in motion; 200 men remained with Gen. Wooſter, and about 400 were detached under Gen. Arnold and Gen. Silliman, on the road leading to Norwalk. At nine o'clock, a. m. intelligence was received, that the enemy had taken the road leading to Norwalk; of which Gen. Wooſter was adviſed, and purſued them; with whom he came up about eleven o'clock; when a ſmart ſkirmiſh enſued, in which Gen. Wooſter, who behaved with great intrepidity, unfortunately received a wound by a muſket ball through the groin, which, it is feared, will prove mortal. Gen. Arnold, by a forced march acroſs the country, reached Ridgefield at eleven o'clock; and having poſted his ſmall party (being joined by about 100 men) of 500 men, waited the approach of the enemy, who were ſoon diſcovered advancing in a column, with three field-pieces in front, and three in rear, and large flank-guards of near 200 men in each. At noon they began diſcharging their artillery, and were ſoon within muſket-ſhot; when a ſmart action enſued between the whole, which continued about an hour, in which our men behaved with great ſpirit; but being overpowered by numbers, were obliged to give way, though not until the enemy were raiſing a ſmall breaſt-work, thrown acroſs the way, at which Gen. Arnold had taken poſt with about 200 men, (the reſt of our ſmall body were poſted on the flank), who acted with great ſpirit. The General had his horſe ſhot under him when the enemy were within about ten yards of him, but luckily received no hurt: recovering himſelf, he drew his piſtol, and ſhot the ſoldier who was advancing with his fixed bayonet. He then ordered his troops to retreat through a ſhower of ſmall and grape ſhot. In this action the enemy ſuffered very conſiderably, leaving about thirty dead and wounded upon the ground, beſides a number unknown buried. Here we had the misfortune of loſing Lt-Col. Gould, one ſubaltern, and ſeveral privates killed and wounded. It was found impoſſible to rally our troops; and Gen. Arnold ordered a ſtand to be made at Sagatuck's bridge, where it was expected the enemy would paſs.

At nine o'clock a. m. the 28th, about 500 men were collected at Sagatuck bridge, including part of two companies of Col. Lamb's battalion of artillery, with three field-pieces, under command of Lt-Col. Oſwald, one field-piece, with part of the artillery-company from Fairfield, ſixty continental troops, and three companies of volunteers from New-Haven, with whom Gen^{s} Arnold and Silliman took poſt about two miles above the bridge. Soon after the enemy appeared in ſight, their rear was attacked by Col. Huntington, (commanding a party of 500 men), who ſent to Gen. Arnold for inſtructions, and for ſome officer to aſſiſt him. Gen. Silliman was ordered to his aſſiſtance. The enemy, finding our troops advantageouſly poſted, made a halt; and, after ſome little time, wheeled off to the left, and forded Sagatuck river three miles above the bridge. Gen. Arnold obſerving this motion, ordered the whole to march directly to the bridge, in order to attack the enemy in flank; Gen. Silliman, at the ſame time, to attack their rear. The enemy, by running full ſpeed, had paſſed the bridge on Fairfield ſide with their main body, before our troops could paſs it. Gen. Silliman, finding it impoſſible to overtake the enemy in their route, proceeded to the bridge. When the whole were formed, they marched in two columns, with two field-pieces on the right, the other on the left of the enemy, when a ſmart ſkirmiſh and firing of field-pieces enſued, which continued about three hours. The enemy, having gained the high hill of Compo, ſeveral attempts were made to diſlodge them; but without

out effect. The enemy landed a number of freſh troops to cover their imbarkation, which they effected a little before ſun-ſet, weighed anchor immediately, and ſtood acroſs the ſound for Huntingdon on Long iſland.

Our loſs cannot exactly be aſcertained, no return being made. It is judged to be about ſixty killed and wounded. Among the killed are, one lieutenant-colonel, one captain, four ſubalterns, and Dr Atwater of this place; — his death is greatly lamented by his acquaintance. Among the number wounded are, Col. John Lamb (of the artillery), Anar Bradley and Timothy Gorham, volunteers from New-Haven, not mortally wounded.

The enemy's loſs is judged to be more than double our number, and about twenty priſoners."

"*New York, May* 29. Gen. Waſhington has cauſed the following account of the late affair at Danbury to be publiſhed in all the Connecticut papers. — On Saturday the 26th of April, expreſs came to Danbury from Brig.-Gen. Silliman, adviſing that a large body of the enemy had landed the day before at ſun ſet, at Campo, a point of land between Fairfield and Norwalk, and were marching towards Danbury. Meaſures were immediately taken to remove the moſt valuable ſtores; which was in part effected. At a little after one o'clock the ſame day the enemy entered Danbury with about 2000 men, and a number of field-pieces, under the command of Gov. Tryon. As there were only 50 continental troops, and about as many militia, in Danbury, the former with a cartridge or two each, it was not thought prudent to make any ſtand, as from the circumſtances of the ground, and diſparity of numbers, they muſt have fallen into the enemy's hands; they therefore retreated to the heights north of the town. Ten o'clock Sunday, they were joined by more militia, and 140 continental troops from Maſſachuſet's, under Lt Col Smith, but without any ammunition; happily, however, there ſoon arrived 2000 cartridges from Peek's-kill; upon which a diſpoſition was made to haraſs the enemy, until a ſufficient reinforcement ſhould come in to make a vigorous attack. In the mean while the enemy burnt about twenty houſes and ſtores, more than 1000 barrels of pork, as many tents, and many other valuable articles. At half after ten they left the town by the Peek's-kill road, in great haſte. Gen. Wooſter, who had followed them to Danbury with a ſmall body of militia, purſued them with the continental troops and militia, and overtook their rear in Ridgebury; when a ſkirmiſh enſued, and continued in a looſe ſcattering fire until night. The next day it commenced again at Wilton, and continued by intermiſſion until they imbarked at the place where they landed. Gen. Arnold attacked them in front, with a party of militia, at Ridgefield, and again near Segatuck-bridge, which obliged them to alter their route, and ford the river inſtead of croſſing the bridge. The enemy's loſs was at leaſt 100 killed, wounded, and taken: ours about 60, among which are Gen. Wooſter, Col. Lamb of the artillery, Major Crane of the militia, and one captain wounded; Lt-Col. Gould of the militia, four lieutenants, one ſurgeon killed."

"*London, June* 30. By a letter of a late date from America, the accounts of Col. Campbell's being liberated from priſon [249.] are confirmed. He is allowed to ſtay in the gaoler's houſe, and to walk in a ſmall garden, but never without ſome perſon attending him." —— According to later advices, the Colonel is on his parole, as formerly.

"*N. Y. Gaz. March* 23. The Brune frigate, Capt. Ferguſon, is arrived at New York from Cheſapeak bay, with five prizes; one of which is a fine new ſhip, laden with above 700 hogſheads of tobacco from Baltimore, on the congreſs account, valued at 23,000 l. Sterling."

Happening, in our laſt [248, 9.], to give Gen. Howe's proclamation (offering certain quantities of land to non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers) from a mutilated copy, we now inſert the laſt paragraph, which was wanting, viz.

"The ſame to be granted to ſuch of the ſaid non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers as ſhall perſonally apply for the ſame, by the Governor of the reſpective colonies, without fee or reward; ſubject, at the expiration of ten years, to the ſame quit-rents as other lands are ſubject to in the province within which they ſhall be granted, and ſubject to the ſame conditions of cultivation and improvement."

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An Anſwer to the Declaration of Independence [242.], *now concluded.*

A ſhort review of the Declaration.

IN examining this ſingular Declaration, I have hitherto confined myſelf to what are given as facts, and alledged againſt his Majeſty and his parliament, in ſupport of the charge of tyranny and uſurpation. Of the preamble I have taken little or no notice. The truth is, little or none does it deſerve. The opinions of the modern Americans on government, like thoſe of their good anceſtors on witchcraft, would be too ridiculous to deſerve any notice, if, like them too, contemptible and extravagant as they be, they had not led to the moſt ſerious evils.

In this preamble however it is, that they attempt to eſtabliſh a theory of government; a theory as abſurd and viſionary, as the ſyſtem of conduct in defence of which it is eſtabliſhed is nefarious. Here it is, that maxims are advanced in juſtification of their enterpriſes againſt the Britiſh government. To theſe maxims, adduced for this purpoſe, it would be ſufficient to ſay, that they are repugnant to the Britiſh conſtitution. But beyond this, they are ſubverſive of every actual or imaginable kind of government.

They are about "to aſſume," as they tell us, "among the powers of the earth, that equal and ſeparate ſtation to which"—they have lately diſcovered—"the laws of Nature, and of Nature's God, entitle them [xxxviii. 433.]." What difference theſe acute legiſlators ſuppoſe between the laws of Nature, and of Nature's God, is more than I can take upon me to determine, or even to gueſs. If to what they now demand they were intitled by any law of God, they had only to produce that law, and all controverſy was at an end. Inſtead of this, what do they produce? What they call ſelf-evident truths. "All men," they tell us, "are created equal." This ſurely is a new diſcovery; now, for the firſt time, we learn, that a child, at the moment of his birth, has the ſame quantity of natural power as the parent, the ſame quantity of political power as the magiſtrate.

The rights of "life, liberty, and the purſuit of happineſs,"—by which, if they mean any thing, they muſt mean, the right to enjoy life, to enjoy liberty, and to purſue happineſs—they "hold to be unalienable." This they "hold to be among truths ſelf-evident." At the ſame time, to ſecure theſe rights, they are content that governments ſhould be inſtituted. They perceive not, or will not ſeem to perceive, that nothing which can be called government ever was, or ever could be, in any inſtance, exerciſed, but at the expence of one or other of thoſe rights;—that, conſequently, in as many inſtances as government is ever exerciſed, ſome one or other of theſe rights, pretended to be unalienable, is actually alienated.

That men who are engaged in the deſign of ſubverting a lawful government, ſhould endeavour, by a cloud of words, to throw a veil over their deſign; that they ſhould endeavour to beat down the criteria between tyranny and lawful government,—is not at all ſurpriſing. But rather ſurpriſing it muſt certainly appear, that they ſhould advance maxims ſo incompatible with their own preſent conduct. If the right of enjoying life be unalienable, whence came their invaſion of his Majeſty's province of Canada? whence the unprovoked deſtruction of ſo many lives of the inhabitants of that province? If the right of enjoying liberty be unalienable, whence came ſo many of his Majeſty's peaceable ſubjects among them, without any offence, without ſo much as a pretended offence, merely for being ſuſpected not to wiſh well to their enormities, to be held by them in durance? If the right of purſuing happineſs be unalienable, how is it that ſo many others of their fellow-citizens are by the ſame injuſtice and violence made miſerable, their fortunes ruined, their perſons baniſhed, and driven from their friends and families? Or would they have it believed, that there is in their ſelves ſome ſuperior ſanctity, ſome peculiar privilege, by which thoſe things are lawful to them, which are unlawful to all the world beſides? Or is it, that among acts of coercion, acts by which life or liberty are taken away, and the purſuit of happineſs reſtrained, thoſe only are unlawful, which their delinquency has brought upon them, and which are exerciſed by regular, long-eſtabliſhed, accuſtomed governments?

In theſe tenets they have outdone the utmoſt extravagance of all former fanatics. The German Anabaptiſts indeed

went ſo far as to ſpeak of the right of enjoying life as a right unalienable. To take away life, even in the magiſtrate, they held to be unlawful. But they went no farther; it was reſerved for an American congreſs, to add to the number of unalienable rights, that of enjoying liberty, and purſuing happineſs: — That is,—if they mean any thing,—purſuing it where-ever a man thinks he can ſee it, and by whatever means he thinks he can attain it: — That is, that all penal laws — thoſe made by their ſelves among others — which affect life or liberty, are contrary to the law of God, and the unalienable rights of mankind: — That is, that thieves are not to be reſtrained from theft, murderers from murder, rebels from rebellion.

Here then they have put the axe to the root of all government; and yet, in the ſame breath, they talk of "governments," of governments "long eſtabliſhed." To theſe laſt, they attribute ſome kind of reſpect; they vouchſafe even to go ſo far as to admit, that "governments long eſtabliſhed ſhould not be changed for light or tranſient reaſons."

Yet they are about to change a government, a government whoſe eſtabliſhment is coeval with their own exiſtence as a community. What cauſes do they aſſign? Circumſtances which have always ſubſiſted, which muſt continue to ſubſiſt, where-ever government has ſubſiſted, or can ſubſiſt.

For what, according to their own ſhewing, what was their original, their only original grievance? That they were actually taxed more than they could bear? No; but that they were liable to be ſo taxed. What is the amount of all the ſubſequent grievances they alledge? That they were actually oppreſſed by government? That government had actually miſuſed its power? No; but that it was poſſible they might be oppreſſed; poſſible that government might miſuſe its powers. Is there any where, can there be imagined any where, that government where ſubjects are not liable to be taxed more than they can bear? where it is not poſſible that ſubjects may be oppreſſed, not poſſible that government may miſuſe its powers?

That I ſay, is the amount, the whole ſum and ſubſtance of all their grievances. For in taking a general review of the charges brought againſt his Majeſty, and his parliament, we may obſerve, that there is a ſtudied confuſion in the arrangement of them. It may therefore be worth while to reduce them to the ſeveral diſtinct heads, under which I ſhould have claſſed them at the firſt, had not the order of the anſwer been neceſſarily preſcribed by the order—or rather the diſorder—of the declaration.

The firſt head conſiſts of acts of government, charged as ſo many acts of incroachment, ſo many uſurpations, upon the preſent King and his Parliaments excluſively, which had been conſtantly exerciſed by his predeceſſors and their parliaments *.

In all the articles compriſed in this head, is there a ſingle power alledged to have been exerciſed during the preſent reign, which had not been conſtantly exerciſed by preceding kings, and preceding parliaments? Read only the commiſſion and inſtruction for the Council of Trade, drawn up in the 9th of K. William III. addreſſed to Mr Locke, and others †. See there what powers were exerciſed by the King and Parliament over the colonies. Certainly the commiſſioners were directed to inquire into, and make their reports concerning, thoſe matters only in which the King and Parliament had a power of controlling the colonies. Now the commiſſioners are inſtructed to inquire — into the condition of the plantations, "as well with regard to the adminiſtration of government and juſtice, as in relation to the commerce thereof;" — into the means of making "them moſt beneficial and uſeful to England; — into the ſtaples and manufactures which may be encouraged there;" —— "into the trades that are taken up and exerciſed there, which may prove prejudicial to England;" —— "into the means of diverting them from ſuch trades." Farther, they are inſtructed "to examine into, and weigh the acts of the aſſemblies of

* Under this head are compriſed articles I. II ſo far as they are true; III VII IX. ſo far as the laſt relates to the tenure of the judges' offices; XI XII. XIII. XIV XVII. XVIII. ſo far as the laſt relates to the eſtablithment of courts of admiralty in general, and the cauſes, the cognizance of which is attributed to them; XIX XXII. ſo far as the latter relates to the declaration of the power of parliament to make laws for the colonies binding in all caſes whatſoever.

† See Com. Journ. vol. 12. p. 70. 71. 72.

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the plantations;" — "to ſet down the uſefulneſs or miſchief to the crown, to the kingdom, or to the plantations themſelves." —— And farther ſtill, they are inſtructed "to require an account of all the monies given for public uſes by the aſſemblies of the plantations, and how the ſame are, or have been expended, or laid out." Is there now a ſingle act of the preſent reign which does not fall under one or other of theſe inſtructions?

The powers then of which the ſeveral articles now before us complain, are ſupported by uſage; were conceived to be ſo ſupported then, juſt after the Revolution, at the time theſe inſtructions were given; and were they to be ſupported only upon this foot of uſage, ſtill that uſage being coeval with the colonies, their tacit conſent and approbation, through all the ſucceſſive periods in which that uſage has prevailed, would be implied; — even then the legality of thoſe powers would ſtand upon the ſame foot as moſt of the prerogatives of the crown, moſt of the rights of the people; — even then the exerciſe of thoſe powers could in no wiſe be deemed uſurpations or encroachments.

But the truth is, to the exerciſe of theſe powers, the colonies have not tacitly, but expreſsly, conſented; as expreſsly as any ſubject of Great Britain ever conſented to acts of the Britiſh parliament. Conſult the Journals of either Houſe of Parliament; conſult the proceedings of their own aſſemblies; and innumerable will be the occaſions, on which the legality of theſe powers will be found to be expreſsly recogniſed by acts of the Colonial Aſſemblies. For in preceding reigns, the petitions from theſe aſſemblies were couched in a language very different from that which they have aſſumed under the preſent reign. In praying for the non-exerciſe of theſe powers, in particular inſtances, they acknowledged their legality; the right in general was recogniſed; the exerciſe of it, in particular inſtances, was prayed to be ſuſpended on the ſole ground of inexpedience.

The leſs reaſon can the Americans have to complain againſt the exerciſe of theſe powers, as it was under the conſtant exerciſe of the ſelf-ſame powers that they have grown up with a vigour and rapidity unexampled; that within a period in which other communities have ſcarcely had time to take root, they have ſhot forth exuberant branches. So flouriſhing is their agriculture, that — we are told — "beſides feeding plentifully their own growing multitudes, their annual exports have exceeded a million:" So flouriſhing is their trade, that — we are told — "it has increaſed far beyond the ſpeculations of the moſt ſanguine imagination *." So powerful are they in arms, that we ſee them defy the united force of that nation, which, but a little century ago, called them into being; which, but a few years ago, in their defence, encountered and ſubdued almoſt the united force of Europe.

If the exerciſe of powers, thus eſtabliſhed by uſage, thus recogniſed by expreſs declarations, thus ſanctified by their beneficial effects, can juſtify rebellion, there is not that ſubject in the world, but who has, ever has had, and ever muſt have, reaſon ſufficient to rebel: There never was, never can be, eſtabliſhed, any government upon earth.

The ſecond head conſiſts of acts, whoſe profeſſed object was either the maintenance, or the amendment of their conſtitution. Theſe acts were paſſed with the view, either of freeing from impediments the courſe of their commercial tranſactions †, or of facilitating the adminiſtration of juſtice ‡, or of poiſing more equally the different powers in their conſtitution ‖, or of preventing the eſtabliſhment of courts inconſiſtent with the ſpirit of the conſtitution **.

To ſtate the object of theſe acts, is to juſtify them. Acts of tyranny they cannot be: acts of uſurpation they are not; becauſe no new power is aſſumed. By former parliaments, in former reigns, officers of cuſtoms had been ſent to America; courts of Admiralty had been eſtabliſhed there. The increaſe of trade and population induced the parliaments under the preſent reign, for the convenience of the coloniſts, and to obviate their own objections of delays ariſing from appeals to England, to eſtabliſh a board of cuſtoms, and an admiralty-court of appeal. Strange indeed is it to hear the eſtabliſhment of this board, and theſe courts, alledged as proofs of uſurpation; and in the ſame paper, in the ſame breath, to hear it urged as a head of complaint, that his Majeſty refuſed his

* See Mr Burke's ſpeeches. † Article X. ‡ Article XVIII. ſo far as it relates to the multiplication of the courts of admiralty. ‖ Article XXI. ** Article VIII.

aſſent to a much greater exertion of power; —to an exertion of power, which might be dangerous, the eſtabliſhment of new courts of judicature. What in one inſtance he might have done, to have done in another cannot be unconſtitutional. In former reigns, charters had been altered; in the preſent reign, the conſtitution of one charter, having been found inconſiſtent with the ends of good order and government, was amended.

The third head conſiſts of temporary acts, paſſed *pro re nata*, the object of each of which was to remedy ſome temporary evil, and the duration of which was reſtrained to the duration of the evil itſelf *.

Neither in theſe acts was any new power aſſumed; in ſome inſtances only, the objects upon which that power was exerciſed were new. Nothing was done but what former kings and former parliaments have ſhewn their ſelves ready to do, had the ſame circumſtances ſubſiſted. The ſame circumſtances never did ſubſiſt before, becauſe, till the preſent reign, the colonies never dared to call in queſtion the ſupreme authority of parliament.

No charge claſſed under this head, can be called a grievance. Then only is the ſubject aggrieved, when, paying due obedience to the eſtabliſhed laws of his country, he is not protected in his eſtabliſhed rights. From the moment he with-holds obedience, he forfeits his right to protection. Nor can the means employed to bring him back to obedience, however ſevere, be called grievances; eſpecially if thoſe means be to ceaſe the very moment that the end is obtained.

The laſt head conſiſts of acts of ſelf-defence, exerciſed in conſequence of reſiſtance already ſhewn, but repreſented in the Declaration as acts of oppreſſion, tending to provoke reſiſtance †. Has his Majeſty cut off their trade with all parts of the world? They firſt attempted to cut off the trade of Great Britain. Has his Majeſty ordered their veſſels to be ſeized? They firſt burnt the veſſels of the King. Has his Majeſty ſent troops to chaſtiſe them? They firſt took up arms againſt the authority of the King. Has his Majeſty engaged the Indians againſt them? They firſt engaged Indians againſt the troops of the King. Has his Majeſty commanded their captives to ſerve on board his fleet? He has only ſaved them from the gallows.

By ſome, theſe acts have been improperly called "acts of puniſhment:" and we are then aſked, with an air of inſult, "What! will you puniſh without a trial, without a hearing?" And, no doubt, puniſhment, whether ordinary or extraordinary; whether by indictment, impeachment, or bill of attainder, ſhould be preceded by judicial examination. But the acts comprized under this head are not acts of puniſhment; they are, as we have called them, acts of ſelf-defence. And theſe are not, cannot be, preceded by any judicial examination. An example or two will ſerve to place the difference between acts of puniſhment and acts of ſelf-defence in a ſtronger light, than any definition we can give. It has happened, that bodies of manufacturers have riſen, and armed, in order to compel their maſters to increaſe their wages: It has happened, that bodies of peaſants have riſen, and armed, in order to compel the farmer to ſell at a lower price: It has happened, that the civil magiſtrate, unable to reduce the inſurgents to their duty, has called the military to his aid; but did ever any man imagine, that the military were ſent to puniſh the inſurgents? It has happened, that the inſurgents have reſiſted the military, as they had reſiſted the civil magiſtrate: It has happened, that, in conſequence of this reſiſtance, ſome of the inſurgents have been killed: But did ever any man imagine that thoſe who were thus killed, were therefore puniſhed? No more can they be ſaid to be puniſhed, than could the incendiary who ſhould be buried beneath the ruins of the houſe which he had felonioufly ſet on fire. — Take an example yet nearer to the preſent caſe. When the Duke of Cumberland led the armies of the government of Quebec, with which the revolted colonies have no more to do, than with the government of Ruſſia. The latter relates to the *humble* petitions they pretend to have preſented "in every ſtage," as they ſtyle it, "of the oppreſſions," under which they pretend to labour. This we have ſeen to be falſe. No one humble petition, no one decent repreſentation, have they offered, the

* Under this head may be claſſed Articles IV V VI IX ſo far as the laſt relates to the payment of the judges by the crown; XV XXII ſo far as the latter relates to the ſuſpenſion of their legiſlatures.

† Under this head may be claſſed Articles XVI XXIII XXIV XXV XXVI XXVII. Two other articles there are, not comprized within any of the four heads, XX and XXVIII. The former of theſe relates to

the King, foreign and domeſtic, againſt the rebels in Scotland, did any man conceive that he was ſent to puniſh the rebels? — Clearly not. — He was ſent to protect dutiful and loyal ſubjects, who remained in the peace of the King, againſt the outrages of rebels, who had broken the peace of the King.— Does any man ſpeak of thoſe who fell at the battle of Culloden, as of men that were puniſhed? Would that man have been thought in his ſenſes, who ſhould have urged, that the armies of the King ſhould not have been ſent againſt the rebels in Scotland, till thoſe very rebels had been judicially heard, and judicially convicted? Does not every man feel, that the fact, the only fact, neceſſary to be known, in order to juſtify theſe acts of ſelf-defance, is ſimply this: Are men in arms againſt the authority of the King? — Who does not feel, that to authenticate this fact, demands no judicial inquiry? If when his Royal Highneſs had led the army under his command into Scotland, there had been no body of men in arms; if, terrified at his approach, they had either laid down their arms and ſubmitted, or had diſperſed, and retired quietly, each to his own home; what would have been the conſequence? The civil magiſtrate would have ſearched for and ſeized upon thoſe who had been in arms; would have brought them to a court of juſtice: that court would have proceeded to examine, and to condemn or to acquit, as evidence was, or was not, given of the guilt of the reſpective culprits. The rebels did not ſubmit, they did not lay down their arms, they did not diſperſe; they reſiſted the Duke: a battle enſued: ſome of the rebels fled, others were ſlain, others taken. It is upon thoſe only of the laſt claſs who were brought before and condemned by courts of juſtice, that puniſhment was inflicted. By what kind of logic then are theſe acts ranked in the claſs of grievances.

Theſe are the acts, — theſe exertions of conſtitutional, and hitherto undiſputed powers, for which, in this audacious paper, a patriot king is traduced, — as "a prince whoſe character is marked by every act which may define a tyrant;" as "unfit to be the ruler of a free people." Theſe are the acts, theſe exertions of conſtitutional, and hitherto undiſputed powers, by which the members of the congreſs declare their ſelves and their conſtituents to be "abſolved from all allegiance to the Britiſh crown;" pronounce "all political connection between G. Britain and America to be totally diſſolved." With that hypocriſy which pervades the whole of the Declaration, they pretend indeed, that this event is not of their ſeeking; that it is forced upon them; that they only "acquieſce in the neceſſity which denounces their ſeparation from us;" which compels them hereafter to hold us, as they "hold the reſt of mankind, enemies in war; in peace, friends."

How this Declaration may ſtrike others, I know not. To me, I own, it appears that it cannot fail — to uſe the words of a great orator — "of doing us knight's ſervice *." The mouth of faction, we may reaſonably preſume, will be cloſed; the eyes of thoſe who ſaw not, or would not ſee, that the Americans were long ſince aſpiring at independence, will be opened; the nation will unite as one man, and teach this rebellious people, that it is one thing for them to ſay, the connection which bound them to us, is diſſolved, another to diſſolve it; that to accompliſh their independence is not quite ſo eaſy as to declare it; that there is no peace with them, but the peace of the King; no war with them, but that war which offended juſtice wages againſt criminals. — We too, I hope, ſhall acquieſce in the neceſſity of ſubmitting to whatever burdens, of making whatever efforts may be neceſſary, to bring this ungrateful and rebellious people back to that allegiance they have long had it in contemplation to renounce, and have now at laſt ſo daringly renounced.

* Mr Burke's ſpeech.

[This pamphlet is now inſerted entire.]

"Our readers have now ſeen," ſo the Review [xxxviii. 652.] concludes, "that this author is no common pamphletcer, or political Hack; but a reſpectable, ſpirited, and able advocate for the cauſe in ſupport of which he has drawn his pen. His performance is, unqueſtionably, one of the moſt elaborate pieces that the public hath lately ſeen, on the ſubject of American controverſy; and we do not expect a more complete or more deciſive Anſwer to the famous Declaration which hath given birth to it.— The great queſtion, however, of external taxation, (the main object of the colonies), ſtill remains, in our opinion, for a more ſatisfactory diſcuſſion; notwithſtanding all that has been urged, by the preſent ingenious writer, with regard to uſage, and the acquieſcence of the Americans, in the infant ſtate of their ſettlements. See Art. XVII. with the Anſwer [177, 8.]. M.

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PARLIAMENT. [232.]

In the debate on the civil liſt, the Duke of Grafton, after teſtifying his high reſpect for the perſonal virtues of his Majeſty, declared, he could by no means, conſiſtent with the duty he owed to his ſovereign and his country, agree with the addreſs now moved. He would rather, if it were agreeable to parliamentary order, (which he doubted), put the previous queſtion both on the addreſs and amendment. He obſerved, that a Noble Earl, high in office, [Suffolk], had made uſe of a very emphatical expreſſion, "every adminiſtration *ſettled* or *unſettled*" [231.]. That very influence of the crown, which could *ſettle* and *unſettle* adminiſtrations at pleaſure, was, he ſolemnly proteſted, the great cauſe of the deficiency now ſo juſtly complained of. It was that fluctuating ſtate of politics, and change of men, that till very lately rendered even every thought of reformation totally impracticable; for he was thoroughly convinced, that 800,000 l. a-year was a moſt ample revenue, and fully ſufficient to anſwer every expence of the civil government, ordinary and extraordinary. He was ready to pledge himſelf to that Houſe, that he would prove moſt clearly, upon incontrovertible facts, that that ſum would ſupport the crown with a dignity and luſtre it had not experienced for many years. He expected to here it urged in reply, Why, when you were miniſter, did not you ſet this reform on foot? You came to parliament on a ſimilar errand as the preſent, while you preſided at the head of the national finances; and how could you make ſuch an application, when you were ſatisfied that the royal revenue was an ample one? He ſaid he put the queſtion on purpoſe to anſwer it, and preclude the objection. It was the *unſettled*, ſlippery ſituation he ſtood in; it was the improbability of ſucceeding in it, and the dictate of common prudence not to encounter the odium ſuch a meaſure would be productive of, which ſhewed him the folly of obſtinately perſiſting in a fruitleſs attempt. He was well aware, what an invidious taſk it would be; how many perſons it would offend; how many men it would irritate, who had both the power to obſtruct the meaſure, and the means too of avenging themſelves on its author. His Grace ſaid, out of regard to the Noble Marquis, he would not move the previous queſtion on his amendment; but he conjured their Lordſhips, as the beſt proof of their loyalty and affection for his Majeſty, that they would conſent to have the original motion poſtponed, and agree to appoint a committee to inquire into the expenditure; but more particularly to inquire what parts would beſt admit of a reduction; and, when that was finally ſettled, then proceed to a vote of concurrence for whatever this reduced eſtimate might amount to; that, he offered to prove, would not exceed his Majeſty's preſent revenue, and would not bear upon a ſingle article which was thought by his warmeſt friends to adminiſter to his eaſe and perſonal ſatisfaction; or was neceſſary to ſuſtain, with ſplendor and dignity, his elevated rank and ſituation: on the contrary, he was convinced the retrenchments he had in contemplation would, every one of them, tend to promote a rational, liberal economy, and good government. His Grace lamented very pathetically the univerſal moral and political depravity of the age, which he predicted would continue to extend in proportion as the power of miniſters was ſtrengthened and increaſed.

The Marquis of Rockingham animadverted very ſeverely upon ſome violent expreſſions which had fallen from a Noble Lord [Suffolk]. The words, he ſaid, were, "that the conduct of what was called in this country *oppoſition*, was *deteſtable*, dangerous, and unconſtitutional [231.]." This, he ſaid, was a very heavy charge, for no other crime than barely differing from the Noble Lord, and his colleagues in office; but he preſumed the charge was founded in the *important* diſcoveries of Mr Brown Dignam [270.], and thoſe made concerning Mr Sayre the banker [xxxvii. 683.]. It was indeed a ſure means of rendering any man or ſet of men *deteſtable*, when *ſpies* and *informers* were *employed* and *paid* to forge plots and conſpiracies againſt the ſtate. Mr Sayre was to have poſſeſſed himſelf of the Tower, and the perſon of the King, if Mr Richardſon was to be believed; and ſeveral of the moſt reſpectable characters in both Houſes, if Mr Brown Dignam was to be credited, were concerned in a conſpiracy upon the life of his Majeſty. This kind of policy ſeemed, at firſt ſight, ſomewhat extraordinary; but it nevertheleſs anſwered certain purpoſes upon a narrower inſpection. It

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served to account in part for the disposition of the *secret-service* money; and, at the same time, to substantiate the charge, "that the conduct of what was called opposition was *detestable*." To be sure, the money laid out in this manner was *well* spent; and the authority on which the charge was founded, *truly respectable*.

Lord Suffolk denied, that he made use of the word *detestable*, and did not think it fair to have expressions imputed to him which he never used. But suppose he had, he said, he was fully justified in making use of it, for he sincerely thought that the conduct of opposition merited both the contempt and detestation of every man who wished well to the interests and prosperity of his country. "I do in my conscience and soul believe, that the detestable conduct of those called *opposition* in this country has been as instrumental in rendering the present administration popular, as the wisdom and rectitude of their measures. I do in my conscience and soul believe, that their detestable conduct has increased the majorities in both Houses; and I am in my very soul and heart convinced, that they have rendered themselves so universally detestable by the mode and complexion of their opposition, that many members who were doubtful as to the justice and expediency of the measures pursuing by the King's servants, have attached themselves to administration, and voted with them solely on that account." His Lordship denied, without reserve, that Dignam had given any information against the Noble and Honourable persons alluded to by the Noble Lord. He was ashamed to hear Dignam's name mentioned in such a respectable assembly; but since it was, he could affirm, that the manner in which it was represented was ill founded. He was neither encouraged to tell lies, or truth; nor was he paid for what he did tell. His story was worthy of attention. It was plausible, and full of every appearance of truth. They listened, but did not believe; and took the necessary means to discover the truth: and when they found him to be an impostor, they abandoned him to the laws. And he begged leave to repeat once more, before he sat down, that the conduct of those called the opposition was detestable; and, though Dignam was an impostor, he had other proofs, and those of such a nature as not to admit of a doubt, that opposition deserved that *public detestation* which they were known notoriously to be held in.

Lord Shelburne professed his astonishment at the language held by the friends of the address, throughout the whole debate. The civil-list revenues were described as so much hereditary property; they were represented as an entailed estate, and deductions drawn from that supposition, shewing, that the crown had an absolute distinct property in the duties appropriated for the maintenance of the civil government, independent of parliament; than which nothing could be more untrue. The duties alluded to at no time belonged to the crown; they were at the disposition of parliament. K. William had 4000 l. per week taken from him, though the nation were under such singular obligations to him. The grants of the forfeited estates, which formed part of them, were resumed in the next reign, and applied to the exigencies of the state. In the reign of Q. Anne, 700 l. per week was charged on the post-office, which was part of the civil-list revenue; and several other parts of it were applied to the same uses. It is therefore to the last degree absurd, preposterous, and fallacious, to suppose the agreement made by his present Majesty was any act of concession in him. He relinquished nothing; he gained nothing. He accepted the bounty of parliament. The offer came from himself; and it may be presumed, that the Noble Lord who then enjoyed his confidence, advised him to demand such an income as would be adequate to the maintenance of the crown with dignity and splendor. But even if his Majesty had the option we hear this day so loudly contended for, the agreement was solemn and specific, and ought not to be receded from. It must have been in his contemplation, at that time, to marry. He must have provided accordingly for the necessary expences attending such a state, and the probability of having a numerous issue, which the event has since proved, and whom God long preserve. It is, therefore, taking the matter in either light, an idle and ill founded argument. If he had no specific or rightful claim on the appropriated duties, he of course lost nothing; if he had, and made a fair equitable agreement, he is manifestly bound by it. — He was equally strong and pointed on the accounts. He sai

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they were both fallacious and defective. They were defective, becauſe they came unaccompanied by a ſingle voucher: accounts not vouched were in fact no accounts. Thoſe lying on the table ſtated ſuch and ſuch ſums, iſſued under the heads therein enumerated; but never mention to whom, or on what account. In ſhort, what was put in detail might as well have been put in groſs; the whole deficiency, or the total of all that was paid, might as well have been ſtated in one or two lines, as thoſe ſeveral items that appeared. If then the accounts were manifeſtly defective, there is an article ſtated which contained the groſſeſt fallacy. If one falſe article, in any account, could be proved, and that it was manifeſt that the impoſition got into it by deſign, it was a fair deduction to ſay that the whole account was falſe. The article alluded to is this: The increaſe on the hereditary revenue is ſtated in the account to amount to upwards of 30,000l. a-year; which, by the by, is the greateſt part of the exceſs of the appropriated duties, which, in the whole, according to the mutilated and fabricated accounts on the table, amount to no more than 70,000l. per ann. Now, upon inſpection, it came out, that this increaſe was not on what was improperly called the appropriated duties, according even to the language of adminiſtration, but upon the parliamentary duties. — This exceſs or ſurplus of 30,000l. aroſe from the increaſe of the poſt-office fund, which was created by the poſt-office act of the 5th of his preſent Majeſty, to which the crown had not the moſt diſtant pretence. From this incontrovertible fact, which he defied the moſt zealous ſupporter of the addreſs to contradict, he drew this concluſion, That the accounts were no leſs defective and informal, than they were fallacious and impoſitious. — The Noble Lord with the white ſtaff aſſerted, that Sir John Barnard offered to farm the civil-liſt revenue at 900,000l. per ann. What would that prove, ſuppoſing he had offered double the ſum? But, ſays the Noble Lord, it was uſed in argument to ſhow, that the civil liſt revenue was improperly managed. Be it ſo; it was a good argument to ſhow, that parliament had no right to make good the deficiency, when the duties, inſtead of falling ſhort of the 800,000l. would have produced another hundred. The very propoſition implied, beſides, a right to a ſpecific ſum, and not to the duties. — His Lordſhip concluded with a general account of the degeneracy of the people at large, the pernicious conſequences of faction, of patronage, of borough-hunting, of contractors and their contracts, of peculations and corruptions at home, of the increaſed influence of the crown, and of a variety of other circumſtances.

The queſtion was then put on the amendment; and came out, Contents 20, Not-contents 96. — The Duke of Grafton then moved the previous queſtion; which, after a ſhort ſpeech by Lord Suffolk, was put; and the numbers came out, Contents 26, Proxies 2; Not-contents 90, Proxies 22. — The main queſtion was then put, for the motion; and the numbers came out, Contents 90, Proxies 22; Not-contents 20, Proxy 1. — The addreſs was then ordered to be preſented to the King.

On the 17th, the Lords with white ſtaves waited on the King at St James's with the addreſs; to which his Majeſty returned a moſt gracious anſwer. — The King's anſwer was reported on the 18th. — The amendment propoſed by the Marquis of Rockingham [229.] was entered as a proteſt on the 19th, and ſigned,

Abingdon.	*Torrington.*	*Rockingham.*
Abergavenny.	*Stamford.*	*Fitzwilliam.*
Archer.	*Effingham.*	*Devonſhire.*
King.	*Portland.*	*Mancheſter.*
Thanet.	*Richmond.*	

In the Houſe of Commons, April 16. Ld J. Cavendiſh, moved, That the order made on the Wedneſday preceding, for referring the accounts relating to the civil liſt, to the ſupply-committee, might be diſcharged. His Lordſhip explained the grounds of his motion; which were, to appoint a committee to inquire into the cauſes of the debt, and the ſeveral heads of expenditure, that the ſame evils might not return in future. A long debate enſued; and the queſtion being put, the motion was rejected, 281 to 114.

The Houſe then went into a committee of ſupply; and came to two reſolutions, viz.

" Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, 1. That the ſum of 618,340l. 9s. 6d. 3f. be granted to his Majeſty, to diſcharge the arrears and debts due and owing upon the civil liſt on the 5th day of January 1777.

2. That for the better ſupport of his Majeſty's

Majeſty's houſehold, and of the honour and dignity of the crown, there be granted to his Majeſty, during his life, out of the aggregate fund, the clear yearly ſum of 100,000 l. to commence from the 5th day of January 1777, over and above the yearly ſum of 800,000 l. granted by an act made in the firſt year of his Majeſty's reign."

In the debate on this ſubject, Lord North refuſed to pledge himſelf to the Houſe, that the preſent addition would be ſufficient, or that, if he ſhould continue miniſter, he would not come to parliament on a ſimilar errand: The Prince of Wales would ſoon call for a regular eſtabliſhment; the younger brothers, as they grew up, would increaſe the outgoings: ſo that, upon the whole, it was extremely doubtful, whether the preſent augmentation would fully anſwer all the growing demands which muſt, of courſe, in a very ſhort time, ariſe.

The preceding reſolutions having been reported on the 18th, were agreed to, on a diviſion, 231 to 109.

The principal ſpeakers for agreeing to the reſolutions were, Meſſ. Attorney and Solicitor General, Comptroller of the Houſehold, Stanley, Rigby, Jenkinſon, and Welbore Ellis, Sir Grey Cooper, Lord North, and Earl Nugent; againſt agreeing, Meſſ. Dunning, Serjeant Adair, Popham, Pulteney, T. and J. Luttrell, Col. Barré, and Gov. Johnſtone.

A bill was ordered upon theſe reſolutions, to be prepared and brought in, by Lord North, Mr Charles Townſhend, Lord Beauchamp, Mr Cornwall, Mr Attorney General, Mr Solicitor-General, Mr Jenkinſon, Sir Grey Cooper, Mr Robinſon, and Sir Charles Whitworth.

Lord North preſented the bill on the 21ſt, intitled, *A bill for the better ſupport of his Majeſty's houſehold, and of the honour and dignity of the crown of Great Britain.* It was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time next morning.

The bill was read a ſecond time, on the 25th, and committed.

The Houſe went into a committee on the bill on the 28th; the report was received next day; the amendments made in the committee were agreed to by the Houſe; and the bill, with the amendments, were ordered to be ingroſſed.

On the 30th the bill was read a third time, paſſed, and ſent to the Lords.

On the 5th of May, the bill was returned by the Lords without any amendment; and it received the royal aſſent on the 7th.

On a motion made when the Speaker returned from the Houſe of Peers, May 7. it was ordered *nem. con.* That Mr Speaker be deſired to print the ſpeech made by him upon preſenting the aforementioned bill.

In the debate, April 18. on the report from the committee, Sir James Lowther moved an amendment to the ſecond reſolution, by adding after the words, "the honour and dignity of the crown" —"and of the other branches of the royal family." This was objected to as irregular, being contrary to the eſtabliſhed forms of the Houſe to alter or amend a reſolution come to in the committee of ſupply. The Speaker was applied to: he anſwered, he did not recollect an inſtance, either from reading or experience, which could authoriſe the amendment now offered; if the Hon. Gentleman thought proper, he might move to recommit the reſolution, but in his opinion it could not now be amended. Sir James acquieſced, and informed the Houſe, that he would on the firſt open day make a motion correſponding to the amendment.

Accordingly, on the 9th of May, after the bill had received the royal aſſent, Sir James got up; and, after having drawn a true picture of the ſituation and limited income of the two Royal Dukes, and ſhewn how impoſſible it was, within ſuch narrow bounds, to ſupport themſelves with dignity becoming their ſtation, concluded with the following motion: "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to expreſs the juſt ſenſe this Houſe entertains of his Majeſty's regard for the laſting welfare and happineſs of his people; and as this Houſe cannot omit any opportunity of ſhewing their zeal and regard for his Majeſty's honour, and the proſperity of his family, humbly to beſeech his Majeſty, that in conſideration of the high rank and dignity of their Royal Highneſſes the Dukes of Glouceſter and Cumberland, he would be graciouſly pleaſed to make ſome addition to their annual income, out of the revenues chearfully granted to his Majeſty, for the expences of the civil government, and the better ſupporting the honour and dignity of the crown; and to aſſure his Majeſty, that this Houſe will enable his Majeſty effectually to perform the ſame; as no-

thing will more conduce to the ſtrengthening of his Majeſty's government, than honourably ſupporting the dignity of the different branches of the Royal Family." — He was ſeconded by Sir Edward Aſtley. — Sir John Griffin oppoſed the motion in a ſhort ſpeech; and then moved the previous queſtion. He was ſeconded by Sir George Howard. — After debate, the numbers were, For putting the queſtion 45, Againſt putting it 152.

In the above debate, Mr Rigby having taken ſome notice of the ſpeech made by the Speaker at preſenting the civil-liſt bill, Mr Fox got up to defend the chair. But the Speaker deſiring, that the debate ſhould not be interrupted, Mr Fox ſat down.

As ſoon, however, as the queſtion on Sir James Lowther's motion was determined, the Speaker called the attention of the Houſe to this ſubject. He ſaid, that after the Houſe had deſired him to print his ſpeech, he did, on the ſame evening, as far as he was able, recollect what he had ſaid, and put it on paper; that the clerk had a copy of it, which he deſired might be read, though he expected every minute to have the printed copies ſent to the vote-office to be delivered to the members. The clerk then read as follows.

"Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

THE bill which it is now my duty to preſent to your Majeſty, is intitled, *An act for the better ſupport of his Majeſty's houſehold, and of the honour and dignity of the crown of Great Britain:* to which your Commons humbly beg your royal aſſent.

By this bill, Sir, and the reſpectful circumſtances which preceded and accompanied it, your Commons have given the fulleſt and cleareſt proof of their zeal and affection for your Majeſty. For in a time of public diſtreſs, full of difficulty and danger, their conſtituents labouring under burthens almoſt too heavy to be borne, your faithful Commons poſtponed all other buſineſs, and, with as much diſpatch as the nature of their proceedings would admit, have not only granted to your Majeſty a large preſent ſupply, but alſo a very great additional revenue; — great beyond example; great beyond your Majeſty's higheſt expence.

But all this, Sir, they have done in a well-grounded confidence, that you will apply wiſely what they have granted liberally; and feeling, what every good ſubject muſt feel with the greateſt ſatisfaction, that, under the direction of your Majeſty's wiſdom, the affluence and grandeur of the ſovereign will reflect dignity and honour upon his people."

Mr Rigby ſeemed to think the Speaker had taken an unwarrantable liberty, in delivering what he thought was the ſenſe of the Houſe without knowing their ſentiments at all upon the matter; he thought it affected the honour and dignity of the Houſe; and that the opinion of the Houſe ought to be now collected, before they ſuffered the ſpeech to go forth, under the ſtamp of their authority and approbation.

The Speaker juſtified himſelf, as thinking he had delivered the ſenſe of the Houſe to his Majeſty; he ſupported himſelf on precedents of his predeceſſors; declared that he muſt and would act the part of an honeſt man; that he was the keeper of his own honour, as well as that of the Houſe, which he would maintain to his dying day. In the courſe of the debate ſomething fell from the ſame member, which the Speaker conſtrued as a perſonal attack; and declared, that till he received reparation from the Houſe, he would not ſit in that chair again.

The Attorney-General endeavoured to heal the breach. Lord North wrote more than one note to the parties during the altercation. Mr Fox was very warm in defending the Speaker; and moved to reſolve, "That the Speaker of this Houſe, in his ſpeech to his Majeſty, at the bar of the Houſe of Peers on Wedneſday laſt, and which was deſired, *nem. con.* to be printed, did expreſs, with juſt and proper energy, the zeal of this Houſe, for the ſupport of the honour and dignity of the crown, in circumſtances of great public charge."

About nine o'clock this extraordinary converſation was amicably terminated. Mr Rigby declared, that what he ſaid was without intention of offending the Speaker; the Speaker met him halfway; the reſolution above inſerted was adopted by the Houſe: and the thanks of the Houſe was ordered to the Speaker for his ſpeech, without a diviſion.

We conclude our account of the proceedings relating to the civil liſt, with part of a ſpeech made by Mr Wilkes, on Ld North's motion to refer his Majeſty's meſſage to the ſupply-committee. [191.]

"——I have, Sir, carefully examined the accounts laid before this Houſe, by his

his Majeſty's command, the eight folio books and the other papers; and I will venture to ſay, they are as looſe, unſatisfactory, perplexed, and unintelligible, as thoſe delivered in by the Noble Lord with the blue riband in 1770, a year after the former demand to pay the debts on the civil liſt; and more looſe, unſatisfactory, perplexed, and unintelligible, no accounts can be. Their defectiveneſs is highly culpable. Many gentlemen in the Houſe declared the laſt week their opinion, that, after the ſtricteſt examination, they could make nothing of thoſe former accounts. It was not intended they ſhould. One particular only fixed my attention as an individual. Under the head of *ſecret and ſpecial ſervice*, I find, that between October 1762 and October 1763, a moſt memorable year, there was iſſued to Samuel Martin, Eſq; 41,000 l. We have indeed, Sir, had a week allowed to go through theſe accounts; but I will venture to affirm, that a year would not be ſufficient to clear them from their ſtudied perplexity, to give order and light to ſuch a chaos. The moſt able accountants do not pretend to underſtand them. They would puzzle a Demoivre. Ægyptian darkneſs hangs over the whole. There is not one friendly ray of light to lead us through this labyrinth.

No account, Sir, whatever, is given parliament of the other conſiderable revenus of the crown beſides the annuity of 800,000 l. I do not mean the income of the electorate of Hanover, or biſhoprick of Oſnaburg, but what his Majeſty enjoys as King of England. That is a fair conſideration with us, when the Houſe are providing for the ſupport of the luſtre of the crown. The extraordinary revenues of the crown are, the revenue of Ireland, the duchy of Cornwall, the land-revenue within the principality of Wales, the revenue of Gibraltar, American quit-rents, now generally loſt, irredeemably loſt, the plantation-duties of four and a half per cent. from the Leeward Iſlands, fines, forfeitures, and many other particulars, which certainly carry the royal income to much above one million a-year. We may form ſome gueſſes from the grants we find made. From the revenue of the duchy of Cornwall it appears, that 17,000 l. iſſued to Mr Bradſhaw in one year, and 11,000 l. in another. From the four and a half per cent. in 1769, for his Majeſty's ſpecial ſervice, 14,742 l. to Sir Grey Cooper. In 1771 John Robinſon, Eſq; received 10,000 l. of the Virginia quit-rents, the laſt payment I believe of that nature. Sir Grey Cooper in 1769 received 2144 l. from the revenue of Gibraltar; and in 1765, 13,804 l. were iſſued thence for ſpecial ſervice. Such copious ſtreams muſt flow from rich and abundant fountains. The plantation-duties of four and a half per cent. produced in 1753, 27,377 l. Fines and forfeitures are a very conſiderable addition to the royal revenue. I was plundered in one year of 1000 l. in two fines, one of 500 l. for a pretended libel, and another of the ſame ſum, becauſe I had a laughable poem locked up in my bureau, which adminiſtration hired a raſcal of a ſervant to ſteal, and then contrived to have publiſhed. [xxx. 374.]

The buſineſs of this day, Sir, is naturally branched out into two parts, which claim our attention. His Majeſty's meſſage points out both of them to us. The firſt is the outſtanding debts, the ſecond the increaſe of the eſtabliſhment of the civil liſt.

Before we proceed, Sir, to take into conſideration the payment of the King's debts, we ought to know in what manner they have been contracted. The King has enjoyed the greateſt unappropriated revenue of any prince in Europe, and the expences of the whole royal family have never exceeded 160,000 l. a-year. It is impoſſible for us now even to gueſs from theſe accounts in what way a debt of 618,340 l. has been contracted, and that there ſhould remain in caſh in the exchequer on the 5th of January laſt, only 35,640 l. The Queen has indeed 50,000 l. a year regularly paid; but the expence of the Prince of Wales and the Biſhop of Oſnaburg, is charged from 1769 to 1777, only 42,242 l.; Prince William-Henry and Prince Edward, for the ſame period, 5017 l.

If there is, Sir, a ſpark of virtue left among us, we cannot ſit down contented with ſuch looſe general accounts, that "ſecret and ſpecial ſervice, the privy-purſe, treaſurer of the chamber, the cofferer of the houſehold, royal bounties, penſions, and annuities," ſhould ſwallow up almoſt the whole civil liſt. There is a general charge of penſions, to the amount of above 438,000 l. The penſion-liſt is the great grievance. From 1769 to 1777, there is a ſingle line of 171,000 l.

ſecret and ſpecial ſervice iſſued to Sir Grey Cooper. In the ſame period, under the ſame article, 114,000 l. to John Robinſon, Eſq; excluſive of enormous ſums on the ſame heads to the ſecretaries of ſtate, and the ſecretary of the poſt-office, generally in one ſhort, ſingle line. When we know, Sir, what proſecutions have been carried on, an article of 60,000 l. in one year, as law-charges, ought to alarm us no leſs for the liberty of the preſs, than the private property of individuals by unfounded claims of the crown. Under the head of "contingencies of divers natures," we are loſt and bewildered in a rambling account, of which it is impoſſible to gueſs the leaſt particular. We find Meſſ. Amyand and Siebel receive 38,692 l. to pay bills of exchange; and in another line, Thomas Pratt, Eſq; 8139 l. to pay another bill of exchange. For what purpoſe? Penſions, annuities, and royal bounties, ſhall with much caution be touched by me, even in this houſe.

May I, Sir, paſs the invidious ſtreights of Calais, and conſider the ſtate of the neighbouring monarchy with reſpect to the King's houſehold and debts? By two new edicts for the regulation of the King's houſehold-expences, of penſions, and royal bounties, all arrears are to be diſcharged within ſix years, and a fixed reſolution is declared *pour concilier avec une ſage économie les dépenſes que l'éclat de ſa couronne peut exiger*. From the firſt of laſt January all future expences whatever reſpecting the houſehold are to be paid in the courſe of the current year. The very firſt article is, "l'année révolue de toutes les dépenſes de la maiſon du Roi, tant par enterpriſes que par fournitures, ſera à l'avenir paiée comptant au Tréſor Roial, dans le courant de l'année ſuivante, à raiſon d'un douzieme par mois." Would to God, Sir, ſuch a ſpirit of juſtice and reformation croſſed the channel to this capital! We, alas! have not a gleam of hope of any reformation. The French King, Sir, has likewiſe two brothers, Monſieur, and the Comte d'Artois. They have found in their ſovereign an affectionate and generous brother. They are an united and happy family. What the King has given them in important grants, and *en apanage*, as it is called, enables them to ſupport with eclat their high rank. The new regulations of the French King's houſehold-expences and debts are founded in juſtice, and are no extraordinary burden on the people. The firſt prince of the Hanover line obſerved the ſame conduct; for the meſſage of George I. to this Houſe, of July 11. 1721, is, that "being reſolved to cauſe a retrenchment to be made of his civil-liſt expences for the future, and finding that ſuch a retrenchment cannot well be effected without diſcharging the preſent arrears, his Majeſty has ordered the accounts thereof to be laid before the Houſe, and hopes he may be impowered to raiſe ready money for that purpoſe on the civil-liſt revenues; which, to avoid the laying any new burden on his people, his Majeſty propoſes ſhall be replaced to the civil liſt, and reimburſed, by a deduction to be made out of the ſalaries and wages of all offices, and the penſions and other payments from the crown." The parliament of 1769 gave the money out of the current expences of the year, without a line of any account.

The Noble Lord near me [Lord John Cavendiſh] has ſaid, that he wiſhed a ſtrict review of the whole eſtabliſhment of the crown, as to the civil liſt. I perfectly approve the idea. Almoſt the whole requires a new regulation. I think the judges in particular ought not to be paid out of the civil liſt, but by the public. They cannot be now diſplaced, but they may be ſtarved by the crown. The ſpirit of their independence ought to extend as well to their ſalaries, as to their commiſſions. I obſerve, Sir, in the civil-liſt accounts on the table, an article, "Lord Howe and Sir William Howe, Commiſſioners for reſtoring peace in America, 100 l. per week each, arrears 1742 l." The Noble Lord with the blue riband has juſt called them *embaſſadors*. Have we then already acknowledged the United Colonies of America as a ſovereign ſtate, like the United Provinces of Holland? If we have not, the event muſt happen. The peaceful mode adopted by the two brothers, according to my calculation, will not ſoon reſtore peace in America, but it will poſſibly be the period of the Trojan war, ten years at leaſt; ſo that we may compliment the Howe family with above 100,000 l. free gift, at the rate of 100 l. per week each brother, beſides ſettled pay as officers. But, Sir, what connection has ſuch an article as this with the civil liſt, with his Majeſty's houſehold?

Let us not now, Sir, raſhly proceed in the method of deciding on theſe two important

portant queſtions, the expenditure, and the increaſe of the civil liſt, without hearing the evidence, or hearing it only in part. We have not ſufficient data to proceed. By ſuch i——e we loſt America. We proſcribed the inhabitants of Boſton without hearing them, and in the ſame manner adopted coercive and ſanguinary meaſures againſt the other colonies. Let us not now advance a ſingle ſtep but with caution, with fear and trembling. We are aſked to furniſh the miniſters with weapons, which may be employed to our own deſtruction, againſt the liberties of our country. The doctrine is now avowed of the legality of introducing foreign troops into the Britiſh dominions. The miniſter has the power of the purſe, and therefore of the ſword. How many nations have totally loſt their liberties by internal corruption, and by mercenary armies? There is an affected falſe alarm about faction and civil diſcord, but it is well known that civil diſſenſions have often been favourable to freedom. Monteſquieu obſerves of England, "On voit la liberté ſortir ſans ceſſe des feux de la diſcorde et de la ſédition, le prince toujours chancelant ſur au trone inébranlable."

I deſire, Sir, to ſubmit to the Noble Lord near me [Lord John Cavendiſh], whether, in point of form and precedent, inſtead of diſcharging the order for referring the King's meſſage to the committee of ſupply, which his Lordſhip has moved, it would not be more proper to inſtruct the committee on the two important points of the meſſage, the paying his Majeſty's debts, and the addition to the ſtanding revenue of the crown. If his Lordſhip and the Houſe adopt that mode, I ſhall then move, "That it be an inſtruction to the ſaid committee, that, before they proceed to conſider of his Majeſty's moſt gracious meſſage, they do conſider of the cauſes of the debts due on account of the civil liſt, and likewiſe what farther proviſion may be neceſſary to ſupport the ſplendor and dignity of the crown of Great Britain."

"How ridiculous [ſays a writer in a London paper of April 24.] does the conduct of Mr Wilkes appear in the Houſe of Commons! — He oppoſes the payment of the King's debts, incurred for the ſupport and dignity of his crown; and yet, at the ſame time, is ſoliciting the diſcharge of his own during *his* reign in the city, which he tells the citizens were contracted for the *ſupport* and *dignity* of the city-chair."

Account of the ancient city of Jeruſalem.

THis renowned city, though much fallen from its ancient grandeur, is ſtill reckoned the capital of Paleſtine, and is much reſorted to either out of curioſity or devotion from all parts of the Chriſtian world. It is ſituated about thirty miles to the eaſtward of the Mediterrean, on a mountain, with ſteep aſcents to it on all ſides, except towards the north, and ſurrounded with a deep valley, which is again encompaſſed with hills; being thus placed as it were in the midſt of an amphitheatre. It is walled round; but the walls are not very ſtrong; nor have they any baſtions, but an inconſiderable ditch on one ſide only. The city has ſix gates, namely thoſe of Bethlehem, Mount Sion, Sterquilina, or the Dung-gate, St Stephen's, Herod's, and that of Damaſcus; beſides the Golden gate, which is walled up, becauſe of a prophecy the Turks have amongſt them, that by that gate the Chriſtians are to take Jeruſalem. The private buildings are very mean, and the ſtreets are narrow, crooked, and many of them full of ruins; and indeed there is a great deal of waſte ground in the city, and the whole is but thinly inhabited.

The preſent Jeruſalem does not ſtand upon the ſame ground that was taken up by the ancient city: for Mount Calvary, which is a ſmall eminence upon the greater Mount of Moriah, and formerly appropriated to the execution of malefactors, was ſhut out of the walls as a polluted place; whereas, ſince our Saviour's ſuffering upon it, it has been ſo reverenced and reſorted to by all Chriſtians, that it has drawn the city round about it, and ſtands now near the middle of Jeruſalem: and, on the contrary, a great part of the hill of Zion is left without the walls. In ſhort, the only thing that renders Jeruſalem conſiderable at preſent, is the reſort of pilgrims thither; and the accommodating them with neceſſaries ſeems to be the principal buſineſs of the inhabitants.

It is the ſeat of a Turkiſh Sangeack, whoſe chief care is to collect the Grand Signior's tribute, to ſee good order obſerved, and to protect the pilgrims, and the fathers who reſide there, from the inſults of the Arabs.

NEW

NEW BOOKS. [262.]

The hiſtory of America. By William Robertſon, D. D. Principal of the univerſity of Edinburgh, and Hiſtoriographer to his Majeſty for Scotland. 2 *vols.* 4*to.* 1 *l.* 16 *s. in boards.* Strahan, and Cadell, London; Balfour, Edinburgh.

FROM the cloſe of the fifteenth century we date the moſt ſplendid æra in the hiſtory of modern times. Diſcoveries were then made, the influence of which deſcended to poſterity, and events happened that gave a new direction to the ſpirit of nations. At that period the powers of Europe aſſumed their political exiſtence; arranged themſelves in ſtations which they ſtill continue to hold, and adopted the maxims of conduct by which their councils are ſtill governed. Internal improvements kept pace with external advantages, and, riſing from the ruins of antiquity, literature and the arts began to appear. The invention of printing forwarded the revival of letters, by facilitating the ſtudy of the ancients. The reformation in religion ſet on foot a ſpirit of inquiry, which, extending itſelf to every thing, laid the foundation of future ſcience. From the ſlumber of ages the human genius at laſt awoke, and, after a pauſe of many centuries, men began to think. To crown this brilliant period, an hardy and adventurous ſailor wrought a new ſcene of wonders. Conducted by the enthuſiaſm of genius, and aſſiſted with the light of philoſophy, Columbus made the boldeſt of human efforts; and venturing where man had never ventured, upon the unknown interminable ocean, he extended the boundaries of knowledge, diſcovered another hemiſphere, and added, as it were, a new continent to the globe.

To the inhabitants of Europe, America was in every reſpect a new world. There the face of the earth changed its appearance. The plants, and trees, and animals, were ſtrange; and nature ſeemed no longer the ſame. A continent opened that appeared to have come recently from the hands of the creator, and which ſhewed lakes, rivers, and mountains, on a grander ſcale, and the vegetable kingdom in greater magnificence, than in the other quarters of the globe; but the animal tribes in a ſtate of degradation, few in number, degenerated in kind, imperfect, and unfiniſhed. The human ſpecies in the earlieſt ſtage of its progreſs, vaſt and numerous nations in the moſt rude form of the ſavage ſtate which philoſophers have contemplated, two great empires in the loweſt degree of civilization which any records have tranſmitted to our review, preſent to the philoſophic eye the moſt fruitful ſubject of ſpeculation that is to be found in the annals of hiſtory.

The diſcovery of the New World is not only a curious ſpectacle to the philoſopher, but, by the change which it effected, an intereſting event to the human race. When Columbus ſet ſail for unknown lands, he little expected or believed that he was to make a revolution in the ſyſtem of human affairs, and to form the deſtiny of Europe for ages to come. The character of modern times, ſo very different from thoſe of antiquity; the ſpirit of commerce, which acts every where, and moves the world; the civilization or corruption carried along with it; the ſtrain of our virtues and of our vices; the direction of our talents and powers; the ideas, the manners of nations, all derive their origin from the intercourſe of Europe with the Eaſt and Weſt Indies.

The importance and celebrity of the ſubject, have, of late, attracted the attention of philoſophers and hiſtorians. Views and ſketches of the New World have been given by able writers, and ſplendid portions of the American ſtory have been adorned with all the beauties of eloquence. But hitherto no author has beſtowed the nature and profound inveſtigation which ſuch a ſubject required, or has finiſhed, upon a regular plan, that complete narration and perfect whole which it is the province of the hiſtorian to tranſmit to poſterity.

That rage of theory, and paſſion for ſyſtem, which is the diſeaſe of modern philoſophy, has infected almoſt all the writings on this ſubject. Authors have delivered themſelves up to their imagination, when they ſhould have exerciſed their judgement; wild ſpeculation has occupied the place of ſober ſcience; and the colours of poetry have dazzled where the light of philoſophy ſhould have ſhone. On theſe accounts we reckon it fortunate for the republic of letters, that a ſubject of ſo much luſtre and importance ſhould, for theſe ſeveral years, have engroſſed the ſtudies of Dr Robertſon, whoſe induſtry to inveſtigate hiſtorical truth, whoſe accuracy to examine particulars,

culars, and whoſe comprehenſion of mind to form deciſions and judgements, have, on former occaſions, been rewarded with an high degree of public gratitude and applauſe.

The hiſtory of America is divided into eight books. —— In the firſt book the author delineates the progreſs of navigation among the ancients, the Egyptians, the Phenicians, the Jews, the Carthaginians, the Greeks, and the Romans, as preparatory to thoſe of the moderns, and deſcribes its revival among them, favoured by their romantic expeditions to Aſia, and promoted by the invention of the mariner's compaſs.

In the ſecond book he relates the voyage of Columbus, the diſcovery of the New World, and the ſettlement of the firſt Spaniſh colony in Hiſpaniola.

The third book contains an account of new diſcoveries and ſettlements, various meaſures for the treatment of the Indians, and preparations for the invaſion of Mexico.

In the fourth the author gives us a deſcription of America when firſt diſcovered, and a philoſophical inquiry into the manners and policy of its ancient inhabitants.

The fifth book gives us the hiſtory of the conqueſt of New Spain, by Cortes; and the ſixth contains the conqueſt of Peru by Pizarro.

In the ſeventh book Dr Robertſon takes a view of the inſtitutions and manners of the Mexicans and Peruvians, the only civilized ſtates in America, and draws a compariſon between Mexico and Peru.

In the eighth book, not the leaſt curious and intereſting of his work, he deſcribes the Spaniſh ſyſtem of colonization, and gives us the interior government and preſent ſtate of Spaniſh America.

From this ſhort account the reader will obſerve, not only the unity but alſo the comprehenſive range and beautiful gradation of the plan which the author has purſued.

As Dr Robertſon, on many occaſions, departs from former hiſtorians, and places characters and events in a new light, he acquaints us with the ſources from which he derived his intelligence. The fame of his former writings facilitated the ſucceſs with which he has conducted the reſearch; and his name, well known in Europe, procured him ſeveral manuſcripts from Spain, and indnced the courts of Vienna and St Peterſburg to intereſt themſelves in the cauſe of letters.

From ſeveral perſons who had reſided in moſt of the Spaniſh colonies, he received anſwers to a ſet of queries which he tranſmitted to them concerning the cuſtoms and policy of the native Americans, and the nature of the ſeveral inſtitutions in the Spaniſh ſettlements. He applied for information to other quarters. M. le Chevalier de Pinto, the miniſter from Portugal to the court of G. Britain, who commanded for ſeveral years at Matagroſſa, a ſettlement of the Portugueſe in the interior part of Brazil, where the Indians are numerous, and their original manners little altered by any intercourſe with Europeans, ſent very full anſwers to his queries, concerning the character and inſtitutions of the natives of America.

M. Suard, the tranſlator of his Hiſtory of the reign of Charles V. into French, procured him anſwers to the ſame queries from M. de Bougainville, who had opportunities of examining the Indians both of North and South America; and from M. Godin le Jeune, who reſided fifteen years among Indians in Quito, and twenty years in Cayenne; which anſwers M. de la Condamine examined and enlarged a few weeks before his death.

His inquiries were not confined to one region in America. Governor Hutchinſon recommended the conſideration of his queries to Mr Hawley and Mr Brainerd, two Proteſtant miſſionaries employed among the Indians of the Five Nations. From the valuable nautical library collected by Alexander Dalrymple, Eſq; he received ſome very rare books, particularly two large volumes of memorials, partly manuſcript, partly in print, which were preſented to the court of Spain during the reigns of Philip III. and Philip IV. and which contain many curious particulars with reſpect to the interior ſtate of the Spaniſh colonies, and the various ſchemes for their improvement.

He hath publiſhed a catalogue of the Spaniſh books and manuſcripts which he hath conſulted in the courſe of this work, conſiſting of twelve pages in quarto. To ſome this may ſeem the effect of oſtentation; but to us it appears highly laudable, as we deem it the firſt object of an hiſtorian to authenticate what he relates.

relates. If certainty is any where to be fought after, it is in hiſtorical reſearches. Even at this diſtance of time it would not be difficult for us to point out defects with regard to information in the hiſtorians of Greece and Rome; defects not owing to their want of candour or veracity, but to their want of inquiry and attention. Religious and political prejudices blinded the hiſtorians of the paſt age; extravagant theory has, in ſome meaſure, perverted thoſe of the preſent: at laſt Hiſtory ceaſes to be a fable; Truth begins to appear, and we rejoice at every effort to eſtabliſh or continue her reign. M.

[*To be continued.*]

A code of Gentoo laws. [258.]

THis very curious publication is introduced with a letter from Gov. Haſtings to the Court of Directors of the Eaſt-India company, viz.

" Honourable Sirs,

I have now the ſatisfaction to tranſmit to you a complete and corrected copy of a TRANSLATION of the GENTOO CODE, executed with great ability, diligence, and fidelity, by Mr Halhed, from a Perſian verſion of the original Shanſcrit, which was undertaken under the immediate inſpection of the Pundits, or compilers of this work.

I have not time to offer any obſervations upon theſe productions; indeed they will beſt ſpeak for themſelves. I could have wiſhed to have obtained an omiſſion or amendment of ſome paſſages, to have rendered them more fit for the public eye; but the Pundits, when deſired to reviſe them, could not be prevailed upon to make any alterations, as they declared, they had the ſanction of their Shaſter, and were therefore incapable of amendment. Poſſibly theſe may be conſidered as eſſential parts of the work, ſince they mark the principles on which many of the laws were formed, and bear the ſtamp of a very remote antiquity, in which the refinements of ſociety were leſs known, and the manners more influenced by the natural impulſe of the paſſions. I have the honour to be, &c.

Fort-William, Mar. 27. 1775. WARREN HASTINGS."

We cannot give a better view of the deſign of this compilation than in the words of the ingenious Tranſlator, who, in a large preliminary treatiſe, after a few general and introductory obſervations, gives a ſhort account of the Shanſcrit language, and an explanation of ſuch paſſages in the body of the Code, as may appear, by their peculiarity, or repugnance to our ſentiments, to lie moſt open to objection. This preliminary treatiſe ſhews a very enlarged and liberal turn of mind, and does great honour to Mr Halhed; eſpecially when we conſider his age; for, in a letter to Gov. Haſtings, he tells us, that "he finds himſelf involuntarily held forth to the public as an author, almoſt as ſoon as he has commenced to be a man."

" The importance of the commerce of India," ſays he, " and the advantages of a territorial eſtabliſhment in Bengal, have at length awakened the attention of the Britiſh legiſlature to every circumſtance that may conciliate the affections of the natives, or enſure ſtability to the acquiſition. Nothing can ſo favourably conduce to theſe two points as a well-timed toleration in matters of religion, and an adoption of ſuch original inſtitutes of the country as do not immediately claſh with the laws or intereſts of the conquerors.

To a ſteady purſuance of this great maxim, much of the ſucceſs of the Romans may be attributed, who not only allowed to their foreign ſubjects the free exerciſe of their own religion, and the adminiſtration of their own civil juriſdiction, but ſometimes, by policy ſtill more flattering, even naturalized ſuch parts of the mythology of the conquered, as were in any reſpect compatible with own ſyſtem.

With a view to the ſame political advantages, and in obſervance of ſo ſtriking an example, the following compilation was ſet on foot; which muſt be conſidered as the only work of the kind, wherein the genuine principles of the Gentoo juriſprudence are made public, with the ſanction of their moſt reſpectable Pundits (or lawyers); and which offers a complete confutation of the belief too common in Europe, that the Hindoos have no written laws whatever, but ſuch as relate to the ceremonious peculiarities of their ſuperſtition.

The profeſſors of the ordinances here collected, ſtill ſpeak the original language in which they were compoſed, and which is entirely unknown to the bulk of the people, who have ſettled upon thoſe profeſſors ſeveral large endowments and benefactions in all parts of Hindoſtan, and pay

pay them beſides a degree of perſonal reſpect little ſhort of idolatry, in return for the advantages ſuppoſed to be derived from their ſtudies. A ſet of the moſt experienced of theſe lawyers was ſelected from every part of Bengal for the purpoſe of compiling the preſent work, which they picked out ſentence by ſentence from various originals in the Shanſcrit language, neither adding to nor diminiſhing any part of the ancient text. The articles thus collected were next tranſlated literally into Perſian, under the inſpection of one of their own body; and from that tranſlation were rendered into Engliſh, with an equal attention to the cloſeneſs and fidelity of the verſion. Leſs ſtudious of elegance than of accuracy, the Tranſlator thought it more excuſable to tire the reader with the flatneſs of a literal interpretation, than to miſlead him by a vague and devious paraphraſe; ſo that the entire order of the book, the ſeveral diviſions of its contents, and the whole turn of the phraſe, is in every part the immediate product of the Bramins. The Engliſh dialect, in which it is here offered to the public, and that only, is not the performance of a Gentoo. From hence therefore may be formed a preciſe idea of the cuſtoms and manners of theſe people, which, to their great injury, have long been miſrepreſented in the Weſtern world. From hence alſo materials may be collected towards the legal accompliſhment of a new ſyſtem of government in Bengal, wherein the Britiſh laws may, in ſome degree, be ſoftened and tempered by a moderate attention to the peculiar and national prejudices of the Hindoo; ſome of whoſe inſtitutes, however fanciful and injudicious, may perhaps be preferable to any which could be ſubſtituted in their room. They are interwoven with the religion of the country, and are therefore revered as of the higheſt authority: they are the conditions by which they hold their rank in ſociety. Long uſage has perſuaded them of their equity, and they will always gladly embrace the permiſſion to obey them; to be obliged to renounce their obedience, would probably be eſteemed among them a real hardſhip.

The attention which the Tranſlator was forced to beſtow upon ſo uncommon a ſubject, the number of inquiries neceſſary for the elucidation of almoſt every ſentence, and the many opportunities of moſt deciſive information, which the courſe of the work preſented, give him, in ſome meaſure, a right to claim the conviction of the world upon many dubious points which have long eluded the niceſt inveſtigation. He is very far from wiſhing to eſtabliſh his own doctrines upon the ruins of thoſe which he found already erected; and when he oppoſes popular opinion, or contradicts any ill-grounded aſſertion, it is with the utmoſt diſtruſt of his own abilities, and merely in ſubmiſſion to the authority of that truth which the candid will ever be glad to ſupport, even in prejudice to a ſyſtem of their own formation.

In a track ſo untrodden as this, many paths muſt be attempted before we can hit upon the right. We owe much to every perſon, who in ſo troubleſome a road hath removed a ſingle obſtacle, or opened the ſmalleſt channel for diſcovery; and the more difficult the completion of the adventure, the greater is the merit of each attempt. The preſent work, however, is the only one of this nature ever undertaken by authority; the only inſtance in which the Bramins have ever been perſuaded to give up a part of their own conſequence for the general benefit of the whole community; and the pen of the Tranſlator muſt be conſidered as entirely the paſſive inſtrument, by which the laws of this ſingular nation are uſhered into the world from thoſe Bramins themſelves."

It is unneceſſary for us to add any thing to the account here given of the work now before us; what Mr Halhed has ſaid being full, diſtinct, and ſatisfactory. We cannot deny ourſelves the pleaſure, however, of placing before our readers (eſpecially as this work is not to be purchaſed) a ſhort preliminary diſcourſe written by the Bramins themſelves:

"From men of enlightened underſtandings and ſound judgement, who, in their reſearches after truth, have ſwept from their hearts the duſt of malice and oppoſition, it is not concealed, that the contrarieties of religion, and diverſities of belief, which are cauſes of envy, and of enmity, to the ignorant, are, in fact, a manifeſt demonſtration of the power of the Supreme Being: for it is evident, that a painter, by ſketching a multiplicity of figures, and by arranging a variety of colours, procures a reputation among men; and a gardener, for planting a diverſity of ſhrubs, and for producing a

number of different flowers, gains credit and commendation; wherefore it is abſurdity and ignorance, to view in an inferior light him who created both the painter and the gardener. The truly intelligent well know, that the differences and varieties of created things are a ray of his glorious eſſence, and that the contrarieties of conſtitutions are a type of his wonderful attributes; whoſe complete power formed all creatures of the animal, vegetable, and material world, from the four elements of fire, water, air, and earth, to be an ornament to the magazine of creation; and whoſe comprehenſive benevolence ſelected man, the centre of knowledge, to have the dominion and authority over the reſt; and, having beſtowed, upon this favourite object, judgement and underſtanding, gave him ſupremacy over the corners of the world; and, when he had put into his hands the free controul and arbitrary diſpoſal of all affairs, he appointed to each tribe its own faith, and to every ſect its own religion; and having introduced a numerous variety of caſts, and a multiplicity of different cuſtoms, he views in each particular place the mode of worſhip reſpectively appointed to it: ſometimes he is employed with the attendants upon the Moſque, in counting the ſacred beads; ſometimes he is in the Temple, at the adoration of idols; the intimate of the Muſſulman, and the friend of the Hindoo; the companion of the Chriſtian, and the confident of the Jew. Wherefore men of exalted notions, not being bent upon hatred and oppoſition, but conſidering the collected body of creatures as an object of the power of the Almighty, by inveſtigating the contrarieties of ſect, and the different cuſtoms of religion, have ſtamped to themſelves a laſting reputation upon the page of the world; particularly in the extenſive empire of Hindoſtan, which is a moſt delightful country, and wherein are collected great numbers of Turks, of Perſians, of Tartars, of Scythians, of Europeans, of Armenians, and of Abyſſinians. And whereas this kingdom was the long reſidence of Hindoos, and was governed by many powerful Roys and Rajahs, the Gentoo religion became catholic and univerſal here; but when it was afterwards ravaged, in ſeveral parts, by the armies of Mahomedaniſm, a change of religion took place, and a contrariety of cuſtoms aroſe, and all affairs were tranſacted according to the principles of faith in the conquering party, upon which perpetual oppoſitions were engendered, and continual differences in the decrees of juſtice; ſo that in every place the immediate magiſtrate decided all cauſes according to his own religion; and the laws of Mahomed were the ſtandard of judgement for the Hindoos. Hence terror and confuſion found a way to all the people, and juſtice was not impartially adminiſtered. Wherefore a thought ſuggeſted itſelf to the Governor-General, the Honourable WARREN HASTINGS, to inveſtigate the principles of the Gentoo religion, to explore the cuſtoms of the Hindoos, and to procure a tranſlation of them in the Perſian language, that they might become univerſally known by the perſpecuity of that idiom, and that a book might be compiled to preclude all ſuch contradictory decrees in future, and that, by a proper attention to each religion, juſtice may take place impartially, according to the tenets of every ſect. Wherefore Bramins, learned in the Shaſter, (whoſe names are here ſubjoined), were invited from all parts of the kingdom to Fort William, in Calcutta, which is the capital of Bengal and Bahar; and the moſt authentic books, both ancient and modern, were collected, and the original text, delivered in the Hindoo language, was faithfully tranſlated by the interpreters into the Perſian idiom. They began their work in May 1773, anſwering to the month *Jeyt*, 1180, (Bengal ſtyle), and finiſhed it by the end of February 1775, anſwering to the month *Phaugroon*, 1182, (Bengal ſtyle)." — The names are ſubjoined.

We need make no apology for inſerting this preliminary diſcourſe of the Bramins, being perſuaded, that every liberal-minded reader will agree with Mr Halhed, who ſays, that few Chriſtians, with all the advantages of enlightened underſtandings, would have expreſſed themſelves with a more becoming reverence for the grand and impartial deſigns of Providence in all its works, or with a more extenſive charity towards all their fellow-creatures of every profeſſion. M.

Forſter's account of Capt. Cook's voyage, continued. [255.].

It was the beginning of May when the voyagers left Duſky bay, and at that ſea-

ſon

ſon all the country began to be covered with ſnow. Sailing along the weſt coaſt of New Zeeland, they arrived in Cook's ſtrait; where they obſerved ſome of thoſe ſingular phenomena called water-ſpouts. Next day they came to an anchor in Queen Charlotte's ſound; and here they rejoined the Adventure, to their mutual joy and ſatisfaction. They were ſoon afterwards viſited by the natives, who were much more numerous than at Duſky bay, and having formerly ſeen Europeans, they were more bold and familiar at the firſt interview.

The commerce between the ſailors and the New-Zeeland women is deſcribed with that degree of abhorrence which brutality inſpires to every man of feeling and moral ſentiment.

"About thirty natives ſurrounded us in ſeveral canoes the next morning, and brought a few of their tools and weapons to ſell, for which they received great quantities of our goods in exchange, owing to the eagerneſs with which our crews outbid each other. There were a number of women among them, whoſe lips were of a blackiſh blue colour, by punctuation; and their cheeks were painted of a lively red, with a mixture of ruddle and oil. Like thoſe at Duſky bay, they commonly had ſlender and bandy legs, with large knees; defects which evidently are deducible from the little exerciſe they uſe, and their mode of ſitting croſs legged, and cramped up almoſt perpetually in canoes. Their colour was of a clear brown, between the olive and mahogany hues, their hair jetty black, their faces round, the noſe and lips rather thick but not flat, their black eyes ſometimes lively, and not without expreſſion: the whole upper part of their figure was not diſproportionate, and their aſſemblage of features not abſolutely forbidding. Our crews, who had not converſed with women ſince our departure from the Cape, found theſe ladies very agreeable; and from the manner in which their advances were received, it appeared very plainly that chaſtity was not rigorouſly obſerved here, and that the ſex were far from being impregnable. However, their favours did not depend upon their own inclination; but the men, as abſolute maſters, were always to be conſulted upon the occaſion; if a ſpike-nail, or a ſhirt, or a ſimilar preſent had been given for their connivance, the lady was at liberty to make her lover happy, and to exact, if poſſible, the tribute of another preſent for herſelf. Some among them, however, ſubmitted with reluctance to this vile proſtitution; and, but for the authority and menaces of the men, would not have complied with the deſires of a ſet of people who could, with unconcern, behold their tears, and hear their complaints. Whether the members of a civilized ſociety who could act ſuch a brutal part, or the barbarians who could force their own women to ſubmit to ſuch indignity, deſerve the greateſt abhorrence, is a queſtion not eaſily to be decided. Encouraged by the lucrative nature of this infamous commerce, the New-Zeelanders went through the whole veſſel, offering their daughters and ſiſters promiſcuouſly to every perſon's embraces, in exchange for our iron tools, which they knew could not be purchaſed at an eaſier rate. It does not appear that their married women were ever ſuffered to have this kind of intercourſe with our people. Their ideas of female chaſtity are, in this reſpect, ſo different from ours, that a girl may favour a number of lovers without any detriment to her character; but if ſhe marries, conjugal fidelity is exacted from her with the greateſt rigour. It may therefore be alledged, that as the New Zeelanders place no value on the continence of their unmarried women, the arrival of Europeans among them did not injure their moral characters in this reſpect; but we doubt whether they ever debaſed themſelves ſo much as to make a trade of their women, before we created new wants by ſhewing them iron tools; for the poſſeſſion of which they do not heſitate to commit an action, that, in our eyes, deprives them of the very ſhadow of ſenſibility.

It is unhappy enough, that the unavoidable conſequence of all our voyagers of diſcovery, has always been the loſs of a number of innocent lives; but this heavy injury done to the little uncivilized communities which Europeans have viſited, is trifling when compared to the irretrievable harm entailed upon them by corrupting their morals. If theſe evils were in ſome meaſure compenſated by the introduction of ſome real benefit in theſe countries, or by the abolition of ſome other immoral cuſtoms among their inhabitants, we might at leaſt comfort ourſelves, that what they loſt on one hand, they gained on the other; but I

fear that hitherto our intercourſe has been wholly diſadvantageous to the nations of the South ſeas; and that thoſe communities have been the leaſt injured, who have always kept aloof from us, and whoſe jealous diſpoſition did not ſuffer our ſailors to become too familiar among them, as if they had perceived in their countenances that levity of diſpoſition, and that ſpirit of debauchery, with which they are generally reproached."

Several ſubſequent viſits from different parties of the inhabitants abound with little circumſtances which are ſtrongly expreſſive of their general character.

On the 7th of June 1773, the two ſhips ſailed out of Queen Charlotte's ſound into the South ſea, in order to croſs it between the latitude of 40 and 50 degrees ſouth, in the depth of winter in thoſe parts. Mr Forſter ſpecifies the diſadvantages which attended this run: contrary winds, cold weather, with fogs and rains, rendered it very diſagreeable, and at the latter end of it the Adventure loſt a man by the ſcurvy, the crew likewiſe beginning to be very ſickly. We are told they alſo had ſome patients on board, who had been infected with the venereal diſeaſe at New Zeeland. After enquiring very minutely into the ſubject, Mr Forſter is inclined to be of opinion, that this diſorder has been known in New Zeeland before ever it was viſited by Europeans; but to eſtabliſh this conjecture, the moſt indubitable evidence would be neceſſary.

On the 11th of Auguſt the voyagers obſerved one of thoſe low circular reefs, which are common in the Pacific ocean, between the tropics, and which, notwithſtanding their ſmall ſize, are frequently inhabitated. They ſaw ſeveral others the following days, and at laſt deſcried the iſland of O-Taheitee on the 15th, where they hoped to overcome the diſtreſſing ſickneſs which prevailed on board the Adventure.

Capt. Cook firſt put into a harbour on the leſs peninſula of the iſland, which we are told is governed by its own king, who is only dependent on the ſovereign of the greater peninſula. Previous, however, to the anchorage, the voyage was on the point of being fruſtrated, by the Reſolution's ſtriking on the reef of coral-rocks with which O-Taheitee is ſurrounded; but by the calmneſs of the weather, and the exertion of every perſon on board, the ſhip was fortunately prevented from receiving any damage.

After paſſing ſome days in the firſt anchoring-place, which is called O-Aitepeha, they removed to Matavai bay, on the greater peninſula, where Capt. Wallis in the Dolphin, and Capt. Cook in the Endeavour, had lain before. Having ſpent a week at this place, they viſited the Society iſlands, where they likewiſe paſſed ſome days. The nature of all thoſe iſlands appears to be ſo much the ſame, with reſpect to the perſons, language, and cuſtoms of the inhabitants, that the remarks which our author has made in particular places, may be juſtly applied to the whole. To follow him cloſely through the detail, would neceſſarily carry us far beyond the bounds of our Review; and we ſhall therefore only inform our readers, that, from the many uſeful obſervations he has made, not only his attention, but the judgement with which it was directed, are placed in ſo clear a light, as to merit the approbation of all who peruſe the narrative.

According to Mr Forſter's deſcription of Aitepeha, the country is romantic and beautiful.

"We contemplated (ſays he) the ſcenery before us early the next morning, when its beauties were moſt engaging. The harbour in which we lay was very ſmall, and would not have admitted many more veſſels beſides our own. The water in it was as ſmooth as the fineſt mirror, and the ſea broke with a ſnowy foam around us upon the outer reef. The plain at the foot of the hills was very narrow in this place, but always conveyed the pleaſing ideas of fertility, plenty, and happineſs. Juſt-over againſt us it ran up between the hills into a long narrow valley, rich in plantations, interſperſed with the houſes of the natives. The ſlopes of the hills, covered with woods, croſſed each other on both ſides, variouſly tinted according to their diſtances; and beyond them, over the cleft of the valley, we ſaw the interior mountains ſhattered into various peaks and ſpires, among which was one remarkable pinnacle, whoſe ſummit was frightfully bent to one ſide, and ſeemed to threaten its downfal every moment. The ſerenity of the ſky, the genial warmth of the air, and the beauty of the landſcape, united to exhilarate our ſpirits.

Our firſt care was, to leave the dry ſandy beach, which could afford us no diſcoveries in our ſcience, and to examine the plantations, which from the ſhips had

had an enchanting appearance, notwithſtanding the browniſh caſt which the time of the year had given. We found them indeed to anſwer the expectations we had formed of a country deſcribed as an elyſium by M. de Bougainville, (ſee the Engliſh edition, p. 228.). We entered a grove of bread-trees, on moſt of which we ſaw no fruit at this ſeaſon of winter; and followed a neat but narrow path, which led to different habitations, half hid under various buſhes. Tall coco-palms nodded to each other, and roſe over the reſt of the trees; the bananas diſplayed their beautiful large leaves, and now and then one of them ſtill appeared loaded with its cluſtering fruit. A ſort of ſhady trees, covered with a dark-green foliage, bore golden apples, which reſembled the anana in juicineſs and flavour. Betwixt theſe the intermediate ſpace was filled with young mulberry-trees, *(morus papyrifera)*, of which the bark is employed by the natives in the manufacture of their cloth; with ſeveral ſpecies of arum or eddies, with yams, ſugar-canes, and other uſeful plants.

We found the cottages of the natives ſcattered at ſhort diſtances, in the ſhade of fruit-trees, and ſurrounded by various odoriferous ſhrubs, ſuch as the gardenia, guettarda, and calophyllum. The neat ſimplicity of their ſtructure gave us no leſs pleaſure than the artleſs beauty of the grove which encompaſſed them. The pandang or palm-nut tree had given its long prickly leaves to thatch the roofs of the buildings, and theſe were ſupported by a few pillars made of the bread-tree, which is thus uſeful in more reſpects than one. As a roof is ſufficient to ſhelter the natives from rains and nightly dews, and as the climate of this iſland is perhaps one of the happieſt in the world, the houſes ſeldom have any walls, but are open on all ſides. We ſaw, however, a few dwellings conſtructed for greater privacy, which were entirely encloſed in walls of reeds, connected together by tranſverſe pieces of wood, ſo as to give us the idea of large bird-cages."

On one of his excurſions he diſcovered a little glen between the hills, which is peculiarly groteſque and pleaſant:

"We continued our walk, but turned towards the hills, notwithſtanding the importunities of the natives, who urged us to continue on the plain, which we eaſily perceived aroſe merely from their diſlike to fatigue. We were not to be diverted from our purpoſe; but leaving behind us almoſt the whole croud, we entered, with a few guides, a chaſm between two hills. There we found ſeveral wild plants which were new to us, and ſaw a number of little ſwallows flying over a fine brook, which rolled impetuouſly along. We walked up along its banks to a perpendicular rock, fringed with various tufted ſhrubberies, from whence it fell in a cryſtalline column, and was collected at the bottom into a ſmooth limpid pond, ſurrounded with many ſpecies of odoriferous flowers. This ſpot, where we had a proſpect of the plain below us, and of the ſea beyond it, was one of the moſt beautiful I had ever ſeen, and could not fail of bringing to remembrance the moſt fanciful deſcriptions of poets, which it eclipſed in beauty. In the ſhade of trees, whoſe branches hung over the water, we enjoyed a pleaſant gale, which ſoftened the heat of the day, and amidſt the ſolemn uniform noiſe of the waterfall, which was but ſeldom interrupted by the whiſtling of birds, we ſat down to deſcribe our new acquiſitions before they withered."

The character which Mr Forſter gives of the natives of O-Taheitee is far more favourable than what has been drawn by preceding voyagers, at the ſame time that his method of relating the little incidents and converſations which occurred, ſerves to confirm the juſtneſs of his remarks, by an appeal to the ſentiments of the reader. It appears from his narrative, that thoſe people, who live in a ſimple ſtate of civilization, are by no means addicted in general to that brutal ſenſuality which former voyagers have raſhly concluded, from the irregularity of a few individuals, to be the diſtinction of the whole community. O-Taheitee ſeems more to reſemble Phæacia than the iſland of Circe, and to be the ſeat of hoſpitality and friendſhip, which our author celebrates in many inſtances. The account of the firſt meeting with the natives is ſufficient to give us a high opinion of their benevolent diſpoſition; and the following paſſage contains an inſtance of their hoſpitality, when Mr Forſter, with two other gentlemen belonging to the ſhip, were invited by a native of the iſland to viſit his habitation.

"We arrived there towards five in the evening, and found it a ſmall but cleanly

cleanly cottage, before which a great abundance of freſh leaves were ſpread on a ſtony place, and a prodigious quantity of the beſt coco-nuts and well-roaſted bread-fruit were laid out in fine order. He immediately ran to two elderly perſons, who were buſy in frightening the rats from this plentiful ſtore of proviſions, and introduced them to us as his parents. They expreſſed great joy on ſeeing the friends of their ſon, and intreated us to ſit down to the meal which lay before us. We were at firſt ſtruck with aſtoniſhment on finding it entirely prepared at our arrival, but we ſoon recollected, that our friend had ſent off one of his comrades ſeveral hours beforehand, very probably with directions to provide for our entertainment. As this was the firſt regular meal to which we ſat down this day, it will eaſily be conceived that we fell to with a good appetite, and gave infinite ſatisfaction to the good-natured old people, and the generous-minded youth, who all ſeemed to think themſelves happy in the honour which we did to their excellent cheer. With ſuch a venerable pair miniſtering to us, if I may be allowed to indulge in a poetical idea, we ran ſome riſk of forgetting that we were men, and might have believed ourſelves feaſted by the hoſpitable Baucis and Philemon, if our inability to reward them had not reminded us of mortality."

After relating ſeveral examples of the good qualities which they poſſeſs, Mr Forſter acknowledges, that a propenſity to ſtealing is pretty general among all ranks of thoſe iſlanders, and that the character of ſome individuals is ſtained with voluptuous indulgence. In apology for the firſt of thoſe faults, he alledges, that the blame lies with the voyagers, who place temptations in the way of the natives too powerful to be withſtood. By the ſame method of arguing, the genial mildneſs of the climate, and the almoſt ſpontaneous fertility of the ſoil, might be urged in extenuation of the latter.

Beſides the obſervations which relate more immediately to the character of the natives, Mr Forſter has interſperſed his account of the tranſactions at O-Taheitee and the Society iſles, with many intereſting remarks relative to their civil and religious cuſtoms, the ſtate of arts among them, and the conſtitution of their government; and where he had nothing to add or correct, he has avoided repeating what has been related by former writers on thoſe ſubjects.

The two Captains having refreſhed their crews the ſpace of a month at the Society iſles, ſet ſail on the 17th of September 1773, carrying on board ſeveral hundred live hogs, which ſerved as proviſion during another month, and accompanied with two of the natives, one in each ſhip. The iſlander who embarked in the Reſolution, returned to his own country ſeven months after; and the other was O-Mai, who came to England with Capt. Furneaux. [xxxvi. 442.]

After ſailing to the weſtward fifteen days, they came in ſight of the ſame iſlands which the Dutch navigator Taſſman diſcovered in the year 1643, and had named the iſlands of *Middleburg* and *Amſterdam*. Mr Forſter informs us, that the inhabitants of thoſe iſlands are nearly related to the people of O Taheitee, and ſpeak a dialect of the ſame language. Their diſpoſition likewiſe was not leſs inoffenſive and hoſpitable; but the country was not ſo fertile. They diſcovered a mercantile turn, by trading inceſſantly with our people; and many of their arts appeared to be brought to greater perfection than in O-Taheitee; ſuch as, muſic, carving, boat building, agriculture, &c. From the harmleſs behaviour and communicative diſpoſition of thoſe people, the navigators named the country the *Friendly iſlands*.

As the ſeaſon during which the voyagers could continue their reſearches in high latitudes was far advanced, both ſhips ſet ſail, in order to return to New Zeeland; but, by a violent ſtorm on the coaſt of that country, they were the ſecond time ſeparated, and never afterwards rejoined each other. Capt. Cook put into Queen Charlotte's ſound on the 3d of November 1773, and met with the ſame natives whom he had ſeen there in June preceding. While his people were employed in repairing the ſhip's rigging, and refreſhing themſelves with antiſcorbutic greens and fiſh, they were frequently viſited by the natives; of whom one of the parties, which had returned from a fight, brought with them the corpſe of an enemy. To aſcertain their intention with reſpect to this object, one of the ſhip's lieutenants purchaſed the head, and brought it on board; when, at the requeſt of another party of the natives, he cut off a ſlice, which, after being broiled, they devoured with the greateſt avidity,

avidity, in preſence of the whole ſhip's company; an experiment which proves beyond a doubt, that the inhabitants of New Zeeland are anthropophagi. Mr Forſter obſerves, it would be abſurd to ſuppoſe, that killing men for the ſake of feaſting on them, has ever been the ſpirit of a whole nation, becauſe it would be utterly incompatible with the exiſtence of ſociety; and he therefore deduces this cuſtom of the New-Zeelanders from another origin.

"Slight cauſes (ſays he) have ever produced the moſt remarkable events among mankind, and the moſt trifling quarrels have fired their minds with incredible inveteracy againſt each other. Revenge has always been a ſtrong paſſion among barbarians, who are leſs ſubject to the ſway of reaſon than civilized people, and has ſtimulated them to a degree of madneſs which is capable of all kinds of exceſſes. The people who firſt conſumed the body of their enemies, ſeem to have been bent upon exterminating their very inanimate remains, from an exceſs of paſſion; but, by degrees, finding the meat wholeſome and palatable, it is not to be wondered that they ſhould make a practice of eating their enemies as often as they killed any, ſince the action of eating human fleſh, whatever our education may teach us to the contrary, is certainly neither unnatural nor criminal in itſelf. It can only become dangerous as far as it ſteels the mind againſt that compaſſionate fellow-feeling which is the great baſis of civil ſociety; and for this reaſon we find it naturally baniſhed from every people as ſoon as civilization has made any progreſs among them. But though we are too much poliſhed to be canibals, we do not find it unnaturally and ſavagely cruel to take the field, and to cut one another's throats by thouſands, without a ſingle motive beſides the ambition of a prince, or the caprice of his miſtreſs! Is it not from prejudice that we are diſguſted with the idea of eating a dead man, when we feel no remorſe in depriving him of life? If the practice of eating human fleſh makes men unfeeling and brutal, we have inſtances that civilized people, who would perhaps, like ſome of our ſailors, have turned ſick at the thoughts of eating human fleſh, have committed barbarities without example amongſt canibals. A New-Zeelander, who kills and eats his enemy, is a very different being from an European, who, for his amuſement, tears an infant from the mother's breaſt, in cool blood, and throws it on the earth to feed his hounds.

Neque hic lupis mos, nec fuit leonibus
Unquam, niſi in diſpar feris." HOR.

On the 26th of November Capt. Cook, leaving New Zeeland, proceeded on his voyage ſouthward; ſoon after which a combination of diſtreſſes took place, that had not been felt during the firſt ſeaſon ſubſequent to the ſhip's departure from the Cape of Good Hope. The moſt dreadful of thoſe was the rottenneſs of their biſcuit, of which, during the greateſt part of this run, each man had only three fourths of the uſual allowance. Happily, however, the ſcurvy made but little progreſs, being checked by the uſe of malt and ſour-krout. The diſorders were chiefly violent rheumatiſms, in cold weather, and bilious complaints in the more temperate latitudes. At one time Capt. Cook's life was deſpaired of by all on board; but he recovered by means of hot baths. Notwithſtanding the complicated diſtreſſes and dangers, the voyagers penetrated ſo far as 71. 10. of South latitude; on which run they ſpent fourteen weeks, without being in ſight of land. The firſt which they fell in with was a ſmall iſland, diſcovered in 1672, by Jacob Roggewin, a Dutch navigator, and named *Eaſter iſland*. They obtained but little refreſhment from a ſpot which appears to be ravaged by volcanoes, and where ſeven or eight hundred wretched mortals lead a moſt miſerable life. The following account which Mr Forſter gives of thoſe people, will introduce them to the acquaintance of our readers.

"The barren refractory ſoil of their iſland, the ſcarcity of domeſtic animals, and the want of boats and proper materials for fiſhing, all concur to render their means of ſubſiſtence extremely difficult and precarious. Yet the deſire of poſſeſſing the new toys and curioſities which ſtrangers bring among them, hurried them away, and prevented their reflecting on the urgency of their own moſt natural and unavoidable wants. In this, as in numberleſs other circumſtances, they agree with the tribes who inhabit New Zeeland, the Friendly and the Society iſlands, and who ſeem to have had one common origin with them. Their features are very ſimilar,

ſo

ſo that the general character may eaſily be diſtinguiſhed. Their colour, a yellowiſh brown, moſt like the hue of the New-Zeelanders; their art of puncturing, the uſe of the mulberry-bark for cloathing, the predilection for red paint and red dreſſes, the ſhape and workmanſhip of their clubs, the mode of dreſſing their victuals, all form a ſtrong reſemblance to the natives of the iſlands above mentioned. We may add to theſe, the ſimplicity of their languages, that of Eaſter iſland being a dialect which in many reſpects reſembles that of New Zeeland, eſpecially in the harſhneſs of pronunciation, and the uſe of gutturals; and yet in other inſtances partakes of that of Taheitee. The monarchical government likewiſe ſtrengthens the affinity between the Eaſter-iſlanders and the tropical tribes, its prerogatives being only varied according to the different degrees of fertility of the iſlands, and the opulence or luxury of the people. Eaſter iſland, or, as the natives call it, WAIHU, is ſo very barren, that the whole number of plants growing upon it does not exceed twenty ſpecies, of which far the greater part is cultivated; though the ſpace which the plantations occupy is inconſiderable, compared with that which lies waſte. The ſoil is altogether ſtony, and parched by the ſun; and water is ſo ſcarce, that the inhabitants drink it out of wells which have a ſtrong admixture of brine; nay, ſome of our people really ſaw them drink of the ſea-water when they were thirſty. Their habit of body muſt, in ſome meaſure, be influenced by theſe circumſtances; they are meagre, and their muſcles hard and rigid; they live very frugally, and, in general, go almoſt wholly naked, only covering the head, which is the moſt ſenſible of heat, with feathered caps, and puncturing or daubing the reſt with colours. Their ideas of decency are, of courſe, very different from thoſe of nations who are accuſtomed to cloathing. They cut ſhort their hair and beards from motives of cleanlineſs, like the people of Tonga-Taboo, but fortunately ſeemed to be leſs ſubject to leprous complaints. It is eaſy to conclude, that the king of ſuch a people cannot have great and conſpicuous advantages over the commonalty, nor did our party obſerve any thing of that kind. The religion of the Eaſter-iſlanders is ſtill wholly unknown to us, becauſe abſtract ideas are not to be acquired in ſo ſhort a time as our ſtay. The ſtatues, which are erected in honour of their kings, have a great affinity to the wooden figures called TEE, on the chief's marais or burying-places at Taheitee; but we could not poſſibly conſider them as idols, though Roggewin's people would paſs them for ſuch upon us. The fires which the Dutch interpret as ſacrifices, were only made uſe of by the natives to dreſs their meals; and though the Spaniards ſuſpected them to be a kind of ſuperſtition, they were, perhaps, equally miſtaken, becauſe the ſcarcity of fuel obliged the inhabitants to be careful of it, and to prevent their proviſions being uncovered after they had once been put under ground with heated ſtones.

We are unacquainted with the amuſements of the people of Eaſter iſland, having never ſeen them engaged in any kind of diverſion, nor taken notice of a ſingle muſical inſtrument among them. They cannot, however, be entire ſtrangers to amuſements, ſince Maroo-wahai, who ſlept on board, talked a great deal of dancing, as ſoon as we had quieted his fears with reſpect to the ſafety of his perſon. The diſpoſition of theſe people is far from being warlike; their numbers are too inconſiderable, and their poverty too general, to create civil diſturbances amongſt them. It is equally improbable that they have foreign wars, ſince hitherto we know of no iſland near enough to admit of an intercourſe between the inhabitants; neither could we obtain any intelligence from thoſe of Eaſter iſland upon the ſubject. This being premiſed, it is extraordinary that they ſhould have different kinds of offenſive weapons, and eſpecially ſuch as reſemble thoſe of the New-Zeelanders; and we muſt add this circumſtance to ſeveral others which are inexplicable to us in their kind."

[*To be continued.*]

A letter from Edmund Burke, Eſq; one of the repreſentatives in parliament for the city of Briſtol, to John Farr and John Harris, Eſqs, Sheriffs of that city, on the affairs of America. 8vo. 1 *s.* 6 *d.* Dodſley.

THIS letter is introduced with ſome remarks on the two laſt acts which have been paſſed with regard to the troubles in America. Of the act for the letters of marque Mr Burke ſays but little.

little. In ſome particulars he thinks it exceptionable, but does not tells us in what particulars. It ſeems, however, he ſays, the natural, perhaps neceſſary, reſult of the meaſures we have taken, and the ſituation we are in. The other act, for a partial ſuſpenſion of the *Habeas corpus*, appears to him of a much deeper malignity; and the main ground of his exception to it is, becauſe it expreſſes, and carries into execution, purpoſes contradictory to all the principles, not only of the conſtitutional policy of G. Britain, but even of that ſpecies of hoſtile juſtice which no aſperity of war wholly extinguiſhes in the minds of a civilized people.

It ſeems, we are told, to have in view two capital objects; the firſt, to enable adminiſtration to confine, as long as it ſhall think proper, (within the duration of the act), thoſe whom that act is pleaſed to qualify by the name of *pirates*. To this firſt purpoſe of the act Mr Burke expreſſes no ſmall diſlike, becauſe it does not fairly deſcribe its objects. The perſons, he ſays, who make a naval war upon us, in conſequence of the preſent troubles, may be *rebels*; but to call and treat them as *pirates*, is confounding, not only the natural diſtinction of things, but the order of crimes; which, whether by putting them from a higher part of the ſcale to the lower, or from the lower to the higher, is never done without dangerouſly diſordering the whole frame of juriſprudence.

Beſides, this ſtatute, it is farther obſerved, ſtigmatizes with the crime of piracy, thoſe men, whom an act of parliament had previouſly put out of the protection of the law. When the legiſlature of this kingdom had ordered all their ſhips and goods, for the mere new-created offence of exerciſing trade, to be divided as a ſpoil among the ſeamen of the navy,—for the ſame legiſlature afterwards to treat the neceſſary repriſal of an unhappy, proſcribed, interdicted people, as the crime of piracy, ſeems harſh and incongruous. Such a procedure, Mr Burke ſays, would have appeared (in any other legiſlature than ours) a ſtrain of the moſt inſulting and unnatural cruelty and injuſtice. He aſſures the gentlemen to whom he writes, that he does not remember to have heard of any thing like it in any time or country.

The ſecond profeſſed purpoſe of the act is, to detain in England for trial, thoſe who ſhall commit high treaſon in America.—That Meſſ. Farr and Harris may be enabled to enter into the true ſpirit of this law, Mr Burke thinks it neceſſary to appriſe them, that there is an act made ſo long ago as the reign of Henry VIII. before the exiſtence or thought of any Engliſh colonies in America, for the trial in this kingdom of treaſons committed out of the realm. In the year 1769, parliament thought proper to acquaint the crown with their conſtruction of that act, in a formal addreſs [xxxi. 107.], wherein they intreated his Majeſty, to cauſe perſons charged with high treaſon in America, to be brought into this kingdom for trial. By this act of Henry VIII. ſo conſtrued, and ſo applied, almoſt all that is ſubſtantial and beneficial in a trial by jury is taken away, we are told, from the ſubject in the colonies.

This is certainly ſaying a great deal, but Mr Burke thinks it is ſaying too little; for to try a man under that act is, in effect, he tells us, to condemn him unheard.—A perſon, continues the Letter-writer, is brought hither in the dungeon of a ſhip's hold; thence he is vomited (Mr Burke's own words) into a dungeon on land; loaded with irons, unfurniſhed with money, unſupported by friends, three thouſand miles from all means of calling upon, or confronting evidence, where no one local circumſtance that tends to detect perjury, can poſſibly be judged of;—ſuch a perſon may be executed according to form, but he can never be tried according to juſtice.

Mr Burke enlarges upon this ſubject in his uſual ſprightly and animated manner, but what we have already placed before our readers, in his own words, is fully ſufficient to give them an idea of his abhorrence and deteſtation of this act.—He goes on to tell us, that he did not debate againſt this bill in its progreſs through the Houſe; and the reaſon he gives is this,—Becauſe it would have been vain to oppoſe, and impoſſible to correct it. He does not, however, condemn the ſpirit of thoſe gentlemen who were of opinion, that their exertions in this deſperate caſe might be of ſervice, and that, by contracting the ſphere of its application, they might leſſen the malignity of an evil principle.

"I muſt add," ſays he, "in further explanation of my conduct, that, far from ſoftening the features of ſuch a

principle, and thereby removing any part of the popular odium or natural terrors attending it, I ſhould be ſorry that any thing framed in contradiction to the ſpirit of our conſtitution, did not inſtantly produce, in fact, the groſſeſt of the evils with which it was pregnant in its nature. It is by lying dormant a long time, or being at firſt very rarely exerciſed, that arbitrary power ſteals upon a people." — This is plain, open, and explicit; it is impoſſible to miſtake the author's meaning or his views: but we leave our readers to their own reflections upon them.

He proceeds to tell us, that the American war is productive of may miſchiefs, of a kind which diſtinguiſhes it from all others; that our policy is not only deranged, and our empire diſtracted, but our laws and our legiſlative ſpirit in danger of being totally perverted by it; that we have made war on our colonies, not by arms only, but by laws; that every ſtep we have taken in this buſineſs has been made by trampling on ſome maxim of juſtice, or ſome capital principle of wiſe government; — with many other obſervations to the ſame effect.

We ſhall conclude with obſerving, though we do it with regret, that Mr Burke's zeal, in a cauſe which we are perſuaded he thinks a good one, has, in this Letter, carried him too far beyond the bounds of moderation. There are many paſſages in it, which, we are confident, will be condemned by every candid and diſpaſſionate friend to America. We highly reſpect the Letter-writer's abilities, and have no doubt of his integrity; but we ſee, with concern, too many proofs of intemperate heat, in his Letter, and too many inſtances of groſs abuſe: we admire his genius, but are ſorry to ſee it ſo often employed merely in ſpinning ſophiſms. A more reſtrained uſe of his talents, on this occaſion, would have done himſelf greater honour, and his cauſe more ſervice. His arguments, indeed, loſe much of their weight by the manner in which they are enforced; it ſhews neither the dignity of the ſenator, nor the liberality of the polite and elegant ſcholar. M.

An anſwer to the [preceding] Letter of Edmund Burke, Eſq; 1 s. 6 d. Cadell.

THIS Anſwer is addreſſed to Mr Burke, in the form of a letter, and contains many things which deſerve his ſerious attention, and which, in our opinion, render a reply neceſſary.

After a ſhort ironical introduction, the Anſwerer tells us, that Mr Burke's letter ſeems to be made a vehicle for all the ill language which has ever been uttered concerning the American war, as well as about the two laſt acts; and then he goes on to obſerve, that when Mr Burke calls forth all the powers of glowing metaphor, all the force of brilliant ſtyle and harmonious periods, to reprobate the act for the partial ſuſpenſion of the *Habeas corpus*, and to conſign the framers of it to political infamy, he chuſes to forget the conſtant cuſtomary conduct in all times of public confuſion and imminent danger. In all ſuch times, we are told, parliament has always ſtrengthened the hands of the crown. When the ſtate is in danger, parliament has always authoriſed the magiſtrate, and always muſt authoriſe him, by a temporary ſuſpenſion of the *Habeas-corpus* act, to impriſon ſuſpected perſons, *without giving* (the very words of Blackſtone's Commentaries) *any reaſon for ſo doing*. It is the *dent operam conſules, ne quid detrimenti capiat reſpublica*; it is the *ſenatus conſultum ultimæ neceſſitatis*. In theſe moments of extreme emergency, the nation parts with its liberty for a while, in order to preſerve it for ever.

The Anſwerer refers the Letter-writer to former acts of this kind, paſſed in former *troubles*, and in former *rebellions*, (W. & M. — G. I. & G. II.) nine, he thinks, in all; and aſks him, whether they do not, all of them, enable adminiſtration to confine, as long as it ſhall think proper, (within the duration of the act), thoſe whom the act deſcribes; whether they do not, all of them, allow the bare ſuſpicion of the crown, to put ſuch and ſuch perſons out of the law; whether they do not, all of them, convey, if poſſible, fuller powers than the act in queſtion. He affirms, that they all do theſe things; and reminds Mr Burke of a caſe, which he might have heard mentioned in the Houſe upon the third reading of the bill, had he thought proper to attend to the gradual growth of an infant-motion into a manly law; it is the caſe of Sir William Wyndham, who was denied the benefit of the *Habeas corpus*, though committed upon bare ſuſpicion. After ſolemn argument, the judges were unanimouſly of opinion, that

that he ſhould be remanded to the Tower, and that the ground of commitment was good.

Mr Burke contends, that the Americans ought not, according to the natural diſtinction of things, and order of crimes, to be called, or treated as, *pirates*. His Anſwerer tranſcribes for his peruſal a clauſe from one of the acts of that Honourable Houſe of which Mr Burke is a member, which clearly brings all perſons acting under the authority of the congreſs within the deſcription of pirates; and which inflicts upon them the puniſhment of pirates:

"And be it further enacted, &c. (11° W. III. c. 7.), That if any of his Majeſty's natural-born ſubjects, or denizens of this kingdom, ſhall commit any piracy, or robbery, or any act of hoſtility, againſt others his Majeſty's ſubjects, upon the ſea, under colour of any commiſſion from any foreign prince or ſtate, or pretence of any authority from any perſon whatſoever, ſuch offender and offenders, &c. ſhall be deemed, adjudged, and taken to be pirates, felons, and robbers; and they, &c. being duly convicted thereof, &c ſhall have and ſuffer ſuch pains of death, &c. as pirates, &c. ought to ſuffer." — Our author aſks Mr Burke, if he finds upon the Journals of the Houſe any patriotic motion to leave out the word *pirates*, in this act, and to inſert the word *rebels*.

In 1745, when Mr Burke will allow that there was ſomething like a rebellion, our author obſerves, that the legiſlature was at the trouble of paſſing an act, particularly, ſolely, and on purpoſe, to make it lawful to try, and to puniſh, as pirates, perſons guilty of high treaſon. [vii. 490. viii. 243. 542.]

Our author conſiders particularly what Mr Burke has advanced concerning what he calls the *conſtruction* of an act of Henry VIII. for the trial in this kingdom of treaſons committed out of the realm, and obſerves, that what is now called a new and unconſtitutional interpretation of the act, is, in fact, only, an *application* and *revival* of it.

"Unluckily," ſays our Anſwerer, "this conſtruction, for which, in your ſpeech of April 1774, the harſheſt words you had were *revival* and *application*; this interpretation (if you muſt have doing any thing purſuant to a ſtatute, enforcing a ſtatute, to be an interpretation of it) is not their interpretation, is not even new, much leſs unconſtitutional. — Let us ſee what claim it has to the blame of novelty; either the good luck of my ſearches, or the bad luck of Mr Burke's moſt confident aſſertions, ſupplies me even with more inſtances, in which this law has been applied in all its ſtrictneſs, than the nature of the offence which it was made to puniſh would lead us to imagine It has been, Sir, applied in all its ſtrictneſs, whenever occaſions have offered, which muſt neceſſarily have happened but ſeldom.

Before the Revolution, and when diſputes between the proprietors and people of Carolina had excited almoſt what Mr Burke's delicacy would term *an unnatural contention*, but what I ſhould be rude enough to call *a rebellion*: — Was this act carried into execution then, and was Culpepper ſent hither, and tried upon this act? — Yes.

After the Revolution, in the year 1710, were the ringleaders of an *unnatural contention* in Antigua, wherein the governor was murdered, brought hither by this act, tried upon this act; many of them convicted upon this act, executed upon this act? — Yes.

But if the interpretation be not new, at leaſt it is unconſtitutional: if ſo, ten to one, but during two hundred years and more, we ſhall hear ſomething of it in hiſtory. Mr Burke is not the inventor of patriotiſm; nor has he a patent for it. *Vixere fortes ante Agamemnona multi.* Perhaps in ſome of the changes, revolutions, and reformations, which more than two centuries and a quarter has produced in our conſtitution, the poiſon of this act has been diſcovered by ſome ſtate-phyſician or other.

Did the framers of the Petition of Rights take Notice of it? No. — Did the framers of the Bill of Rights? No. — Did thoſe who eſtabliſhed the ſucceſſion in the Houſe of Hanover think it neceſſary, or make any attempt to diveſt the crown of this unconſtitutional power, to alter the proviſion of this unconſtitutional act? No. — Does any page of any book afford any inſtance of any deſire to repeal it? No."

Mr Burke expreſſes much concern, that American crimes are not left to American juſtice; and tells us, that to bring an American rebel for trial to England, is to condemn him unheard. His

Anſwerer ſays, that to have him to be tried in America, would be to acquit him without a trial.

Much more is ſaid, in this Anſwer, concerning the partial ſuſpenſion of the *Habeas-corpus* act, but we muſt refer our readers to the author himſelf, who is an able and an acute writer, and one who is far from flattering the miniſtry. He cenſures, with great ſeverity, that timid ſyſtem, that trembling exertion of authority, to which, he ſays, we are indebted for the preſent rebellion. We have threatened, he tells us, when we ſhould have acted. Great Britain ſtretched forth the irreſolute arm of her power, and drew it back. America ſaw this, and before that unwieldy arm was again ſtretched forth to ſtrike, ſhe had put herſelf into a poſture of defence. — The hand of the parent has ſhrunk from the unwelcome office. It is the fault of our humanity; but it is alſo the fault of our politics, and no trifling one. A miniſter ſhould be a bold man; a man who would have been a ſucceſsful rebel, if his virtues did not make him a patriot. — The body-politic alſo has its ſurgeon; and he too muſt throw aſide the amiable weakneſſes of human nature. His hand, his eye, muſt be ever firm and reſolute. His patient may, perhaps, think him cruel, unfeeling; and, if reſolution and firmneſs be cruelty, and want of feeling, well is it for his patient that he deſerves the cenſure. Sir, I affirm, that ſuch a man as I deſcribe, would have made a deeper inciſion in our liberty; — would have hazarded ſomething (if indeed it would have been hazarding any thing) to ſave ſo precious a limb; perhaps, to ſave the body. Sir, ſuch a man would not have truſted to a partial remedy; he would have had recourſe to a total ſuſpenſion of the *Habeas-corpus* act at once;" with a good deal more to the ſame purpoſe.

We ſhall conclude with obſerving, that our author appears to be well acquainted with Mr Burke's writings, and is extremely happy in applying paſſages from them to the Letter which he anſwers. M.

LONDON.

Religion, Morality, Controverſy, &c.

The convict's addreſs to his unhappy brethren. Delivered in the chapel of Newgate on Friday, June 6. 1777, [by William Dodd, LL. D.] 1 s. *Kearſley.* —— The purport of this addreſs is to enquire, how priſoners under ſentence of death ſhould ſpend their remaining moments; or, in other words, "how they may exert that faith, perform that obedience, and exerciſe that repentance," which the Supreme Being, in his infinite mercy, may vouchſafe to accept.—The author utters no complaints, no invectives againſt his proſecutors; nor does he attempt to palliate his crime. His ſentiments are rational and manly, and ſeem to proceed from a truly penitent heart. "I confeſs," ſays he, "with the deepeſt compunction the crime which has brought me to this place, and admit the juſtice of my ſentence, while I am ſinking under its ſeverity." C.

Sentiments on education, collected from the beſt writers; properly methodized, and interſperſed with occaſional obſervations. By John Aſh, LL. D. 2 vols. *Dilly.* —— The contents of the firſt volume are chiefly ſcientific, and therefore more eſpecially adapted to young gentlemen. Thoſe of the ſecond are rather ſentimental, and more immediately calculated for young ladies. Both are inſtructive. C.

A father's advice to his daughters. 6 d. *Vallance* and *Simmons.* —— Chiefly relating to the conduct of his daughters in marriage. Not ingenious, but well intended. C.

Benj. Kennicotti epiſtola ad celeberrimum Profeſſorem Joannem Dav. Michaelis; de cenſura primi tomi Bibliorum Hebraicorum nuper editi, in Bibliotheca ejus Orientali, parte II. 1 s. *Rivington.* —— Prof. Michaelis has thrown ſeveral aſperſions on Dr Kennicott's collations of the Hebrew Bible, the firſt volume of which has been ſome time publiſhed [xxxviii. 430.]. He has complained, that the Doctor refers his readers to certain MSS. diſtinguiſhed by numbers, without informing them what manuſcripts thoſe numbers are intended to denote. Dr Kennicott replies, that he has reſerved the ſpecification of his MSS. or the explication of his numbers, till the publication of the ſecond volume, with a view to prevent vexatious attacks on an unfiniſhed work; and for other reaſons, which he mentions.—The Profeſſor has objected, That he does not find in Dr Kennicott's collection the various readings produced by Houbigant; that the Doctor has not paid a proper regard to the MSS. at Erfurt; that his collations have produced nothing eſſentially different from the printed text; that his work has been unreaſonably expenſive to the ſubſcribers, &c. To theſe and other objections Dr Kennicott gives very ſatisfactory anſwers, — with a poignancy which ſeems to have been provoked on the part of the Profeſſor. C.

Truth and error contraſted; in a familiar dialogue; in which are clearly ſhewn the miſtaken notions of mankind, relative to their

their preſent and future ſtate, to the reſurrection and judgement, to heaven and hell, and life and death. By a lover of truth. With an appendix, containing eſſays and extracts from letters relative to the ſame ſubject. 1 s. 6 d. *Philips.*—— If our readers are curious to form ſome idea of the contents of this original work, we can only acquaint them, that we meet with much obſcure diſcourſe between Meſſ. *Sarx* and *Pneuma*, to prove, that man has two kinds of fleſh and blood, the one groſs and carnal, ſuch as we inherit from Adam by the fall, which is the grave of the ſoul, the other of an inconceivably fine, thin, ſubtile nature; —that this was reſtored by Chriſt, and will ſurvive the laſt general fire; — that it was in ſuch fleſh and blood that Chriſt appeared after the reſurrection; — that Chriſt's judgement is in every heart, and this is the only day of judgement ſpoken of in ſcripture;— that heaven and hell are only within men; —that after death, the ſoul does not paſs out of the body, but retire into the interior parts, till it has reached a world ſuitable to its nature, as, when ſtrong liquor is frozen in a bottle the ſpirituous parts retire toward the center. — But hold! we muſt not gratify your curioſity too far. Buy the work, and you will be maſter of many wonderful ſecrets; among which, the moſt wonderful of all is, a method of curing mad people, by drowning them. M.

Horæ ſolitariæ; or, Eſſays on ſome remarkable names and titles of Jeſus Chriſt, occurring in the Old Teſtament, and declarative of his eſſential divinity and gracious offices in the redemption of man: To which is prefixed, an hiſtorical introduction concerning the doctrine of the Trinity, as it appeared in the world principally before the Chriſtian æra. 5 s. boards. *Dilly.*—— In the introduction to this work the writer has frequent recourſe to a number of learned authors, and among the reſt to Mr Bryant's celebrated publication on Ancient Mythology. He ſeems to ſuppoſe, (though it is a needleſs ſuppoſition), that polytheiſm took its riſe from a corrupted notion of a plurality of perſons in the divine eſſence. However juſt may be his remarks in ſome other reſpects, ſurely the following reflection, very generally expreſſed, is not very candid: "The Heathens themſelves who knew any thing of the tradition of the Trinity — did not farther corrupt or debaſe the truth into Sabellianiſm. They had, in that reſpect, more ſenſe and more modeſty than ſome later refiners; who, in their rage for improvement, have ſtuck at nothing, but have preſumed to faſhion the Almighty Creator after their own little notions, and with a peculiar kind of confidence, given almoſt the lie direct to his own moſt poſitive aſſertions. They have but one ſtep farther, and that is to deny his exiſtence at once." There have been perſons of great integrity, humility, and piety, as well as learning, who could not ſee that the ſcriptures ſupported all the ſentiments this writer embraces. A little leſs confidence might therefore become him. — The introduction is filled with learned quotations and obſervations; which are followed by upwards of thirty eſſays or meditations on the topics mentioned in the title-page. Theſe diſcover a very devotional ſpirit, and, ſeparate from matters of diſpute and conteſt, which ſeldom anſwer any good purpoſe, but often a bad one, the pious and moral reflections they offer may be ſerviceable to many ſerious readers, particularly to the followers of Mr Romaine, and others who may fall in with the writer's ſentiments. M.

A ſeries of letters, addreſſed to Soame Jenyns, Eſq; on occaſion of his View of the internal evidence of Chriſtianity. By A. Maclaine, D. D. miniſter of the Engliſh church at the Hague. 3 s. ſewed. *Bathurſt* ——Dr Maclaine begins with controverting a propoſition advanced by the author of the View, viz. "That the credibility of miracles and prophecies depends upon the internal marks of divinity that are ſtamped upon the Chriſtian religion." But he is far from being ſingular, though, in our opinion, very erroneous, in this method of reaſoning. Many of the advocates of Chriſtianity have fallen into, what the logicians call, a vicious circle: they firſt prove the divinity of the doctrine by miracles, and then prove the credibility of miracles by the doctrine. The obſervations of our ingenious author are, therefore, of general importance; and they concur with thoſe of an excellent writer (Mr Farmer) in his elaborate diſſertation on miracles, to prove, "That miracles derive no poſitive proof at all from the nature of doctrines or precepts, or what we call the internal evidence of a religion. Miracles are facts out of the common courſe of nature, and therefore can reſt upon no evidence but that of teſtimony, handed down from the ocular witneſſes in the faithful records of hiſtory. Facts in the courſe of nature derive a certain degree of probability from analogy, and are thus rendered credible by obſervation and experience: but facts out of the courſe of nature, have no ſuch characters of credibility to ſupport them, and muſt therefore depend on teſtimony alone. What we call the internal marks of divinity in the goſpel, give no credibility to miracles, properly ſpeaking; they only ſhew, that the nature of the doctrines or precepts of a religion furniſh no reaſon to make us ſuſpect that the miracles are falſe; they only prevent objections againſt them; they only hinder any proofs of their falſehood from coming from that quarter, —

but

but this does not give them any degree of poſitive evidence. Nay more, if you can prove from the internal characters of the Chriſtian religion, that its origin is ſupernatural, then miracles are uſeleſs; and, if uſeleſs, improbable, in conſequence of that known maxim, That infinite wiſdom does nothing in vain. But indeed to a Deiſt, who demands ſtrict evidence, and will not put up with ſentimental arguments, you will not be able to prove by (what are commonly called) the internal characters of Chriſtianity, unſupported by miracles, that the origin of that religion is ſupernatural."

The religion contained in the New Teſtament, ſays Mr Jenyns, "is entirely new, both with regard to its object and doctrines, nay *totally* unlike every thing which had ever before entered into the mind of man." "The mere novelty of a doctrine (replies our author) is ſurely no proof, either of its truth or divine origin: for, if it were, the fantaſtic dreams of enthuſiaſts would often put in a claim to a divine authority. The goſpel is compoſed of facts, doctrines, precepts, and promiſes. Novelty alone proves neither the reality of the firſt, nor the truth of the ſecond, nor the obligation of the third, nor the certainty or future accompliſhment of the laſt. Facts, whether ordinary or miraculous, muſt be proved by hiſtory; doctrines and precepts may be intrinſically uſeful and reaſonable, but their divine authority can only be demonſtrated by miracles; and the certainty and accompliſhment of promiſes and threatenings reſt upon the ſame foundation"—Dr Maclaine next inquires how far the characters of entire novelty aſcribed to the religion of the New Teſtament by Mr Jenyns, are really found in it; and it appears, in the courſe of his reaſoning, that none of the diſtinctive characters of the Chriſtian religion, ſuch as the promiſe of pardon to the penitent, of ſuccour to the humble, and of eternal life, are *totally* unlike every thing which had before entered into the mind of man. "Nor is the morality of the goſpel, though carried to a much higher point of purity and perfection than even the ſcience of morals that appeared in the beſt productions of the Pagan ſages, *totally* unlike what we find in the writings of Plato, Xenophon, and Cicero; and as much may be ſaid of the ſcripture-doctrines concerning the perfections of the Supreme Being"

Dr Maclaine charges Mr Jenyns with an error in point of fact, where he aſſerts, that no other religion except the Chriſtian "has repreſented the Supreme Being in the character of three perſons united in one God;" and with another more ſtriking miſtake in point of reaſoning, when he affirms, that "no other religion has attempted to reconcile thoſe ſeemingly contradictory, but both true propoſitions, the contingency of future events and the foreknowledge of God, or the free-will of the creature with the over-ruling grace of the creator." After ſhewing what is meant by the proper idea of reconciling ſeemingly repugnant doctrines, he maintains, that the ſacred writers have never profeſſed nor attempted to reconcile them "If ſuch an attempt had been made, it would have been ſucceſsful, and would have ſaved a world of trouble, wrangling, and ſubtilty, to the neceſſitarian metaphyſicians from Zeno to Leibnitz, and to the Predeſtinarian divines from St Auguſtin to Auguſtus Toplady."

Dr Maclaine cloſes his Review of Mr Jenyns's three propoſitions with the following general obſervations. "Thus, Sir, I have gone through your three propoſitions, with alternate feelings of pleaſure and pain, ariſing from the ſingular mixture of piety, wit, error, wiſdom, and paradox, that they exhibit to an attentive obſerver. There is a glare in the whole, that may dazzle the unwary; and this effect it hath produced on a multitude of readers, if I have not been greatly miſinformed. And it is ſurely to be lamented, that, after having ſaid, in one moment, the moſt excellent things in defence of Chriſtianity, and that alſo in the moſt elegant, original, and affecting manner, you throw out, in another, the ſtrangeſt repreſentations of the ſpirit and genius of that divine religion." M.

Hiſtory, Law, Politics, &c.

The Spirit of Athens. Being a political and philoſophical inveſtigation of the hiſtory of that republic. By William Young, Eſq; 4s. boards. *Robſon.* —— Divided into two books: 1. Of ancient hiſtory, Population of Attica, &c.; 2. Of the principles of happineſs, national and private, &c. If in this book the reader ſhould diſcover ſomething like an attachment to ſpeculation, and ſome affected and uncouth turns of expreſſion, he will likewiſe find proofs of extenſive reading, a liberality of ſentiment, and a ſpirit of philoſophical inquiry. M.

The Remembrancer; or, Impartial repoſitory of public events. For the years 1775 and 1776. 4 vols. 8vo. *Almon.* —— A periodical collection. The moſt conſiderable materials are ſuch as bear reference to our preſent national conteſt with America; of which we have here a very copious ſelection. M.

Supplement to the life of David Hume, Eſq; containing genuine anecdotes, and a circumſtantial account of his death and funeral To which is added, a certified copy of his will. 1s. *Bew.* —— Nothing very material. M.

A

A journey from Gibraltar to Malaga. Illuſtrated with the medals of each municipal town; and a chart, perſpectives, and drawings, taken in the year 1772. By Francis Carter, Eſq; 2 vols. 12 s. boards. *Cadell.* —Calculated to gratify the taſte of ſuch readers as are diſpoſed to the contemplation of Roman and Mooriſh antiquities, to whom it may prove acceptable, on account of the fidelity with which the objects appear to be deſcribed. C.

Travels through Spain and Portugal, in 1774; with a ſhort account of the Spaniſh expedition againſt Algiers, in 1775. By Maj. William Dalrymple. 7 s. 6 d. boards. *Almon.* — The author's object was, "to dip into the ſtate of government, to obſerve in particular on military eſtabliſhments, to notice the cuſtoms and manners of the people, and to remark upon other tranſient particulars."—The firſt part the author ſeems to have attended to in a ſatisfactory manner: but the remarks on the inhabitants are far from being of the ſame value; and the "other tranſient particulars" appear in general extremely trifling C.

Letters from the iſland of Teneriffe, Brazil, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Eaſt Indies. By Mrs Kinderſley. 3 s. 6 d. *Nourſe.* — Mrs Kinderſley appears to have examined with great attention the ſeveral countries which ſhe viſited; and ſhe communicates much information in an eaſy and agreeable manner. C.

An hiſtorical and critical review of the civil wars in Ireland, from the reign of Q. Eliſabeth, to the ſettlement under K William. 15 s. boards. *Murray.* — The deſign of this work is, to obviate the miſrepreſentations of hiſtorians in reſpect to Iriſh tranſactions for almoſt two hundred years backwards; a period during which the moſt impartial writers were liable to error, no leſs from the defect of authentic information, than from the impoſitions of prejudice, which both national and private animoſities had concurred to eſtabliſh. According to this Review, the diſcontents and inſurrections of the Iriſh have never ſo much proceeded from any turbulent or refractory diſpoſition of the people, as from the imprudent and oppreſſive meaſures of thoſe by whom they were governed; and that ſuch was in reality often the caſe, is confirmed by unqueſtionable evidence. C.

A year's journey through France, and part of Spain. By Philip Thickneſſe. 2 vols. 8vo. 11. 1 s. *Brown.* — Though theſe letters contain but little new, they at leaſt diſcover a competent knowledge of the world. C.

An account of the life and writings of William Dodd, L L. D. 1 s. *Williams.*

An account of the life and writings of the Rev. William Dodd, L L. D. In which is included the original and preſent ſtate of the Magdalen charity. &c. &c 1 s *Wenman.* — After peruſing the following article in the Morning Chronicle of Thurſday, June 26. our readers may determine upon the authenticity of the above-mentioned publications. "The public may be aſſured, that no genuine Life of Dr Dodd has, or will be publiſhed, without the authority of his brother and the Rev Mr Butler" C.

A treatiſe of laws, from the Greek of Sylburgius's edition of Theodoret, Biſhop of Cyrus, his *Therapeutica*, &c. By Thomas Comber, L L. D. rector of Buckworth and Morborne. 2 s. ſewed. *White* — This valuable work [xxxviii. 380.] is now regularly publiſhed. The Doctor has added two ſets of annotations, one ſentimental, the other interpolatory and explanatory. M

The Parliamentary Regiſter; or, Hiſtory of the proceedings and debates of the Houſe of Commons; containing an account of the moſt intereſting ſpeeches and motions; accurate copies of the moſt remarkable letters and papers; of the material evidence, petitions, &c. laid before and offered to the Houſe, &c. &c. 5 vols. 8vo. for the years 1774, 75, and 76. *Almon.* — This Regiſter is a periodical work, which has met with a conſiderable degree of public approbation, and is ſtill continued with ſucceſs. We never, perhaps, had a production of the kind ſo authentic. It is not to be conſidered as the mere reſult of literary induſtry, and the reveries of the Attic ſtory Many ſenatorial gentlemen are known to have communicated accounts of what paſſes in the Houſe, with the prudential view of taking due care of what may appear in the prints: and, hence, we credit the editors of this compilement for ſomething more than a bookſeller's pretence, when they make their acknowledgements for "the very great and kind aſſiſtance they have received."—What advantages may not the preſent and future periods of our national hiſtory receive from the accumulation of ſuch valuable materials! M.

A letter to the Rev. Dr Cooper, on the origin of civil government, in anſwer to his ſermon preached before the univerſity of Oxford, on the day appointed for a general faſt. [39] 1 s. *Almon.* — A poignant antidote to the poiſon contained in Dr Cooper's high flying Tory ſermon. M.

The Revolution vindicated, and conſtitutional liberty aſſerted. In anſwer to Dr Watſon's acceſſion ſermon, preached before the univerſity of Cambridge, Oct. 25. 1776. By the author of "Strictures on Dr Watſon's ſermon." 1 s. *White.* — There is not a line in this pretended defence of revolution-principles but what falſifies the title. M.

A new, eaſy, and expeditious method of diſcharging the national debt; or, A plan of

of reformation of the Engliſh conſtitution in church, practicable not only without detriment but without emolument to the conſtitution in ſtate; and deſigned as introductory to a wiſe political inſtitution, preferable to and perfective of it. Both reſpectfully ſubmitted to the ſerious conſideration of the public in general, and of the legiſlature in particular; and interſperſed with free obſervations on part of the late addreſs of the convocation to the King; accompanied with a farcical deſcription of an Epiſcopo Military triumvirate, arming for the American warfare. By Francis Stone, M. A. F. S. A. C. S. P. C. [Chairman of the Society of the Petitioning Clergy], Rector of Cold Norton, Eſſex. 3 s. ſewed. *Johnſon.* —With an abundant affectation of humour, our author propoſes, that the preſent expedition againſt America ſhould be conducted by three epiſcopal generals, whom he has accoutred with a motley compound of eccleſiaſtical robes, and military regimentals. He is ſo much pleaſed with this whimſical fancy, that, beſides employing twenty pages of his work in fitting out his hero, with dreſs, armour, and other habiliments, he has prefixed a frontiſpiece, in which he is exhibited as completely equipped for his expedition. — The ſame ludicrous turn appears through the whole piece. —We ſhall give the outline of his ſcheme, viz. 1. An act of parliament to be paſſed, directing the total ſubverſion of the preſent eccleſiaſtic conſtitution, the reſumption of the grants of church lands, and the abolition of all church-dignities, ſpiritual courts, and ſinecure-benefices. 2. The preſent poſſeſſors of eccleſiaſtical benefices to have equivalent penſions during their lives, or to be indemnified by ſome other means at the expence of the public. 3. The Lords Spiritual to be deprived of their ſeat in parliament, and their ſpiritual baronies. 4. An equal order of miniſters, under the title of *Parochial Biſhops*, with an equal ſtipend of 600 l. per ann. paid by government, to be appointed from the preſent rectors, vicars, and curates, and afterwards from the members of the univerſities: every candidate for the clerical office being required to ſubmit to examination, to make a general declaration of his Chriſtian faith, to take an oath of allegiance, and to ſubſcribe to the uſe of the liturgy eſtabliſhed by law. 5. The whole ſum ariſing from the alienation of church-lands, from ſeizing the fund eſtabliſhed in the reign of Q. Anne for augmenting ſmall livings, and from every other ſpecies of church poſſeſſion and revenue, to be appropriated to the diſcharge of the national debt. M.

The rudiments of war: comprifing the principles of military duty, in a ſeries of orders iſſued by commanders in the Engliſh army. To which are added, ſome other military regulations, for the ſake of connecting the former. 5 s. boards. *Conant.* —A minute detail of the principles of military duty, and of the various regulations which ought to be known by gentlemen of the army. C.

The candour and good-nature of Engliſhmen exemplified, &c. By Thomas O'Brien Mac Mahon. 5 s. *Bew.* —Deſigned to prove, that the general character of the Engliſh is, prejudice, ill-manners, abuſe, malevolence, oppreſſion of ſtates dependent on them, and irreligion." C.

America.

An addreſs to Edmund Burke, Eſq; on his late letter relative to the affairs of America. By Edmund Topham, Cornet of his Majeſty's ſecond troop of horſe-guards. 1 s. 6 d. *Bew.* —A well-intended performance, but contains nothing new. M.

Free thoughts on the American conteſts. 8vo. 59 pages. —Originally publiſhed in the Edinburgh Weekly Magazine, in a ſeries of letters, under the ſignature of *Timoleon*. The writer takes the government-ſide of the queſtion; and treats, in a cool and rational ſtrain of argument,—on the real cauſe of the diſcontents of the Americans;—on natural liberty; — on repreſentation; — on political freedom, and the conſtitution; — on colonization. Theſe ſubjects are judiciouſly diſcuſſed in the firſt part. In the ſecond part, the author enters on a particular examination of the ſeveral arguments that have been urged in favour of the Americans; and enquires what would be the conſequences to America herſelf, ſhould ſhe ſucceed in her preſent conteſt. He then conſiders the nature of the American trade; and concludes with ſome ſevere ſtrictures on the American pamphlet intitled *Common Senſe*. — The author is an acute reaſoner, and offers many arguments, which though, in general, they have occurred to other writers, are not unworthy the conſideration of all who ſtill think it worth while to attend to the *paper* part of the warfare. M.

Letters from Gen. Waſhington to ſeveral of his friends, in the year 1776. 1 s. 6 d. *Bew.* —We cannot look upon theſe letters as genuine; but we muſt pronounce them well written: they would do great honour to General Waſhington, could his claim to them be indiſputably eſtabliſhed. M.

Hiſtory of the colonization of the free ſtates of antiquity, applied to the preſent conteſt between G. Britain and her American colonies. With reflections concerning the future ſettlement of theſe colonies. 5 s. ſewed. *Cadell.* —The point of right in the American controverſy had formerly been fully eſtabliſhed: but in all political diſcuſſions precedents are of great conſequence, and

and merit highly the attention of the legiſlature. This view of the conteſt, and this preparative for the ſettlement of the colonies, were ſtill wanting; and, in our opinion, both are happily ſupplied in the performance now before us. The author diſplays great candour, extenſive reading, and uncommon political diſcernment; and he every where expreſſes himſelf with elegance and perſpicuity. C.

A letter to the Earl of Chatham, concerning his ſpeech and motion in the Houſe of Lords, &c. 1 s. *Evans.*——A moſt violent advocate for America. In our author's opinion, our only hope is in Dr Franklin, whom he ſtyles the friend of mankind, equally well affected to England and to America; and all we can do towards a reconciliation is to no purpoſe, unleſs a ſolemn acknowledgement of American independence, and the removal of all the troops, take place by way of preliminary. C.

Dialogues in the ſhades between Gen. Wolfe, Gen. Montgomery, David Hume, George Grenville, and Charles Townſend. 2 s. ſewed. *Kearſley.* —— The ſubject of theſe Dialogues is the diſpute with America; which is treated in an argumentative manner, enlivened occaſionally by the warmth and abruptneſs natural to colloquial controverſy. The ſpeakers are, Wolfe, Montgomery, David Hume, George Grenville, and Charles Townſhend; who, except Montgomery, a violent partiſan of the colonies, are each in the intereſt of G. Britain. C.

Natural Hiſtory, Medicine, &c.

A modern ſyſtem of natural hiſtory. Containing accurate deſcriptions, and faithful hiſtories, of animals, vegetables, and minerals; together with their properties, and various uſes in medicine, mechanics, &c. Illuſtrated with copperplates. By Samuel Ward, vicar of Cotterſtock cum Glapthorpe, and others [xxxviii. 492]. 12 vols. at 1 s. 6 d. per volume ſewed. The whole ſet bound, 1 l 4 s. *Newbery.* —— The deſign is now completed. The firſt four volumes contain the quadrupeds; the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th, the birds; the 9th, 10th, and 11th, the fiſhes, reptiles, and inſects; and the 12th profeſſes to gives us the waters, earths, foſſils, minerals, and vegetables: The laſt-mentioned claſs occupies but nine pages, under the title *Botany*; and contains only a general explanation of the Linnæan ſyſtem. The numerous engravings are well executed; and the performance, in general, (whatever may be its defects), is happily adapted for the rational entertainment and real inſtruction of young readers; to ſay nothing of the thouſands, and tens of thouſands, of adults who may peruſe it with advantage. M.

Elements of natural hiſtory. By Thomas Martyn, B. D. Profeſſor of Botany in the univerſity of Cambridge. 1 s. 6 d. *White.* —— Deſigned as a ſynopſis of natural hiſtory, after the ſyſtem of Linnæus. The generic characters are in general taken from him; but the enumeration of the ſpecies is judiciouſly enlarged, and corrected, from Buffon, Pennant, and other naturaliſts. The title-page is evidently meant to refer to a much larger work than the preſent, which contains the claſs of *Mammalia* alone. M.

Campi Phlegræi; or, Obſervations on the volcanoes of the Two Siciles. By Sir William Hamilton, K. B. F. R. S. 2 vols. Atlas folio. French and Engliſh. Naples. 12 l. 12 s. —— The text of this magnificent and truly elegant work being nearly the ſame as publiſhed before [xxxiv. 436], the principal merit lies in the great beauty and perfection of the plates; and in this reſpect it deſerves the attention of all the *conoſcenti*, and encouragers of polite arts and genuine taſte. C.

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generality of "attested cures, &c." which accompany the pills and drops of every common nostrum-monger. M.

Oratio de re medica cognoscenda et promovenda. Habita apud Societatem Medicam Londinensem, die 18. Jan. 1777. Auctore Nathanaële Hulme, M. D. 1 s. 6 d. *Robinson.* —— In this oration, the style of which is in general not exceptionable, Dr Hulme delivers several pertinent observations on the state and improvement of medical knowledge. As an instance of the efficacy of fixed air in dissolving the stone in the bladder, he has subjoined the history of a man seventy-three years of age, lately cured of that complaint by the use of such medicines as excited an effervescence in the stomach. Those were fifteen grains of the salt of tartar, taken in three ounces of water four times a-day, and followed by twenty drops of the small spirit of vitriol, administered in the same vehicle as the former. By persevering in this course for three weeks, without any alteration in diet, the patient is said to have been perfectly freed from his disorder. C.

A treatise on the use and abuse of mineral waters. By Hugh Smith, M. D. 6 d. *Kearsley.* —— Intended for those who drink of mineral or sea water without the advice of a physician; and to such it may afford some useful hints. C.

Reports of the humane society, instituted in the year 1774, for the recovery of persons apparently drowned. 1 s. 6 d. sewed. —— This volume presents us with a view of the successful cases which have fallen under the inspection of the Society, with a summary account of those that had resisted the means of recovery. Next follow such cases as have been communicated by individuals, or other associations for the same purpose. It appears, that of the number of objects for whom the promised rewards were paid, no less than eleven out of fourteen have been preserved from committing an act of suicide; and that none of those have ever since attempted a repetition of their former atrocious design. In this collection are likewise published some extraordinary cases, in which suspensions of the vital powers from various other causes, have been treated with success; a circumstance which ought to animate towards the extention of the laudable plan according to which the society has hitherto proceeded. C.

Fine Arts, Belles Lettres, &c.

A discourse delivered to the students of the royal academy, on the distribution of the prizes, Dec. 10 1776. By the President. 3 s. *Davies* —— The finest works of art, like the noblest productions of nature, are slow in their progress, and continue long in a state of immaturity. Painting, in particular, from her first rude outline, the *umbra hominis lineis circumducta*, a period to which history has not ascended, passed thro' many ages before she made any near approach to perfection. Candaules, King of Lydia, who died in the eighteenth Olympiad, purchased, we are told, a figure, for its weight in gold; and yet it was not till many Olympiads after, that painting had acquired even the power of distinguishing sexes by the countenance. It was not till the ninety-fourth Olympiad that the *living* was substituted for the blank eye by Apollodorus, and it was in the fourth year of the ninety-fifth before Zeuxes introduced manners and character into the portrait. *Fecit et Penelopen, in qua* PINXISSE MORES *videtur.* Yet the great object of picture is to express sentiment and passion, and to throw the complexion of the soul over the whole region of the countenance. It is on this account that a painter requires the aid of liberal studies and preparative science. —"Every man," says our ingenious author, "whose business is description, ought to be tolerably conversant with the poets, in some language or other; that he may imbibe a poetical spirit, and enlarge his stock of ideas." And afterwards: "It has been the main scope and principal end of this discourse, to demonstrate the reality of a standard in taste, as well as in corporeal beauty; that a false or depraved taste is a thing as well known, as easily discovered, as any thing that is deformed, mis-shapen, or wrong in our form or outward make; and that this knowledge is derived from the uniformity of sentiments among mankind, from whence proceeds the knowledge of what are the general habits of nature, the result of which is an idea of perfect beauty." M.

A concise and expeditious method for attaining the French language, wherein all the rules and exercises necessary to the scholar's information are laid down on a regular and entire new plan. By François Soules. 3 s. 6 d. *Dilly.* —— Chambaud's French Grammar, one of the best ever written, seems, as the author now before us justly observes, to be better calculated for "a man of letters, than a young pupil." He rejects Perrin's Exercises nearly for the same reasons, and Deletanville's because his English is too barbarous. The method which he has pursued seems to have obviated many difficulties, and for young scholars this is of the utmost consequence. His exercises at the end are written in a better style than most other works of that kind, and consequently must be translated into more elegant French than usual. The advantage is obvious in both cases: the rules, by being reduced in number, are more easily retained;

and the pupil is made acquainted with a politer phraſeology, which cannot fail of being uſeful to him in converſation and correſpondence. C.

Entertainment.

Delicate crimes. In a ſeries of letters. 2 vols. 5 s. *Hooper.* —— Another tranſlation from the French, of a work which had before appeared in the Engliſh language, under the title of *The Fatal Effects of Inconſtancy* [xxxvi. 493]. The difference between the two verſions is very conſiderable throughout; and perhaps, in different paſſages, each of the tranſlators may alternately claim the preference. M.

The hiſtory of Miſs Temple. 2 vols. 5 s. ſewed. *Fielding & Walker.* —— Among the authors who have laid their volumes at the ſhrine of Virtue, we now behold a young lady timidly approaching to make her firſt offering. We prepared to be indulgent to the ſex and youth of this fair writer; but the Hiſtory of Miſs Temple is of that ſtamp, which renders ſuch allowances unneceſſary. We found Virtue painted with the energy and warmth of female ſenſibility; the ſtyle correct and elegant; the incidents natural and affecting; and the ſentiment generally juſt, and always delicate. The whole ſtory is compriſed in letters, and the cataſtrophe wound up with peculiar attention and ingenuity. C.

Yorick's ſkull; or, College-oſcitations. With ſome remarks on the writings of Sterne, and a ſpecimen of the Shandean ſtyle. 2 s. *Bew.* —— Light ſummer reading, compoſed of ſhort eſſays, and little fugitive pieces in the ſentimental way. C.

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The Trifler; or, A ramble among the wilds of Fancy, the works of nature, and the manners of men. Vols 3. & 4. [xxxvii. 509.] 5 s. ſewed. *Baldwin.* —— When we ſet out with the Trifler on his ſecond Ramble, we found him ſo entertaining, that we ſoon promiſed ourſelves much pleaſure in the excurſion. From ſeveral flights of fancy, and ſtrokes of character, ſuperior to any with which he had amuſed us formerly, we began to apprehend, that whatever occaſion his irregular and unuſual manner of thinking and talking might gives us for criticiſm, we ſhould, on the whole, have no occaſion to regret the renewal of our acquaintance. But the pleaſure we promiſed ourſelves from this work has been greatly overbalanced by the pain we have ſuffered from the wanton and illiberal attack which the author has made upon two modern writers, whoſe literary and perſonal merit ought to have protected them from ſuch an inſult. He has introduced, in the courſe of his narrative, an Experimental Philoſopher under the character of a vender of *Dephlogiſticated air*, and an orator haranguing a mob on Civil Liberty. He leads the former, with a chymiſt his companion, through ſeveral low adventures, offenſive to delicacy; but ſtill more offenſive, as an inſult upon philoſophy in the perſon of one of her ſons, whoſe indefatigable and ſucceſsful reſearches into nature have juſtly procured him an high degree of public approbation. — He paints the advocate for America in the blackeſt colours. M.

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The juſtice and neceſſity of the war with our American colonies examined: A ſermon, [from Judg xx. 28], preached, at Inverеſk, Dec 12. 1776, the faſt-day appointed by the King, on account of the American rebellion. By Alexander Carlyle, D. D. Miniſter of Inverеſk, and Almoner to his Majeſty. 1s. *Dickſon*

Encyclopædia Britannica; or, A Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, &c. Compiled upon a new plan [xxx. 650.]. To extend to about 100 numbers, at 1s. each; to be publiſhed weekly; and illuſtrated with 200 copperplates. 4to. N° 1. was publiſhed on the 21ſt of June. *Macfarquhar.*

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A Pronouncing Dictionary of the Engliſh language: in which each word is properly accented, and divided into ſyllables, according to its juſt pronunciation; and the parts of ſpeech diſtinguiſhed. To which is added, A chronological index of the moſt remarkable events and perſons recorded in hiſtory, with their dates. By John Burn, Author of the Practical Engliſh Grammar. 3s. *Duncan, Glaſgow.*

ODE

ODE for his Majeſty's birth-day, June 4. 1777.
By William Whitehead, Eſq; Poet-Laureat.

DRiven out from heaven's ethereal domes,
On earth infatiate Diſcord roams,
And ſpreads her baleful influence far:
On wretched man her ſcorpion ſtings
Around th' inſidious fury flings,
Corroding every bliſs, and ſharp'ning every care;
Hence, damon, hence! in tenfold night
Thy Stygian ſpells employ,
Nor with thy preſence blaſt the light
Of that auſpicious day which Britain gives to joy
But come, thou ſofter deity,
Faireſt Unanimity!
Not more fair the ſtar that leads
Bright Aurora's glowing ſteeds,
Or on Heſper's front that ſhines
When the gariſh day declines.
Bring thy uſual train along,
Feſtive Dance, and choral Song,
Looſe-rob'd Sport, from Folly free,
And Mirth, chaſtis'd by Decency.
Enough of war the penſive Muſe has ſung,
Enough of ſlaughter trembled on her tongue:
Fairer proſpects let her bring
Than hoſtile fields, and ſcenes of blood,
If happier hours are on the wing
Wherefore damp the coming good?
If again our tears muſt flow,
Why foreſtal the future woe?
Bright-eyed Hope, thy pleaſing power
Gilds at leaſt the preſent hour;
Every anxious thought beguiles,
Dreſſes every face in ſmiles.
Nor let one tranſient cloud the bliſs deſtroy
Of that auſpicious day which Britain gives to joy.

The LADIES DRESS: A receipt.

GIve Chloe a buſhel of horſehair and wool,
Of paſte and pomatum a pound,
Ten yards of gay ribbon to deck her ſweet ſkull,
And gauze to encompaſs it round
Of all the bright colours the rainbow diſplays
Be thoſe ribbands which hang on her head,
Be her flounces adapted to make the folks gaze,
And about the whole work be they ſpread.
Let her flaps fly behind, for a yard at the leaſt,
Let her curls meet juſt under her chin,
Let theſe curls be ſupported, to keep up the jeſt,
With an hundred, inſtead of one pin.
Let her gown be tuck'd up to the hip on each ſide;
Shoes too high for to walk, or to jump,
And to deck the ſweet creature complete for a bride,
Let the cork-cutter make her a rump.
Thus finiſh'd in taſte, while on Chloe you gaze,
You may take the dear charmer for life;
But never undreſs her;—for, out of her ſtays,
You'll find you have loſt half your wife.

PROLOGUE to the WORD TO THE WISE, *(performed, May 29. at Covent-garden theatre, for the benefit of Mrs Kelly and her children.) Written for the occaſion by Dr* JOHNSON, *and ſpoken by Mr* HULL.

THis night preſents a play which public rage,
Or right, or wrong, once hooted from the ſtage;
From zeal or malice now no more we dread,
For Engliſh vengeance *wars not with the dead.*
A generous foe regards with pitying eye,
The man whom fate has laid where all muſt lie.
To wit, reviving from its author's duſt,
Be kind, ye judges, or at leaſt be juſt:
For no renew'd hoſtilities invade
Th' oblivious grave's inviolable ſhade.
Let one great payment every claim appeaſe,
And him who cannot hurt, allow to pleaſe.
To pleaſe by ſcenes unconſcious of offence,
By harmleſs merriment, or uſeful ſenſe;
Where aught of bright, or fair, the piece diſplays,
Approve it only—'tis too late to praiſe.
If want of ſkill, or want of care appear,
Forbear to hiſs:—the Poet cannot hear.
By all, like him, muſt praiſe and blame be found,
At beſt a fleeting gleam or empty ſound.
Yet then ſhall calm Reflection bleſs the night,
When liberal Pity dignity'd delight;
When Pleaſure fir'd her torch at Virtue's flame,
And Mirth was Bounty with a humbler name.

EPILOGUE, written by a Friend; *and ſpoken by Mrs* BULKELEY.

HArd is the taſk to trace the Poet's life,
Where praiſe and cenſure ever are at ſtrife;
Where wit and weakneſs in ſucceſſion reign,
And hold, by turns, th' enthuſiaſt in their train.
He (to whoſe rapid eye the Muſe hath giv'n,
"To glance from heav'n to earth, from earth to heav'n),"
O'erlooks all vulgar arts, and ſober rules,
And leaves the world to knaves and thriving fools.
By all admir'd, rewarded, and careſt,
No future cares perplex his anxious breaſt;
No gloomy wants the ſmiling hours o'ercaſt,
He paints each year propitious as the laſt;
Whilſt his warm heart, for ever unconfin'd,
Expands for all the wants of all mankind,
Hence private griefs from virtuous weakneſs flow;
Hence ſocial pleaſures prove domeſtic woe.
Oft on this ſpot the Muſe, with ſolemn mien,
And artful ſadneſs, fills the tragic ſcene;
The well-feign'd ſorrows your attention gain,
Whilſt the prompt tear atteſts the pleaſing pain.
But our ſad ſtory needs no Poet's art,
To tutor grief, and heave the ſwelling heart.
To you the deep diſtreſs is not unknown,
And, Britons, you have made the cauſe your own.
—— O may your gentle boſoms never prove
Th' untimely loſs of thoſe you dearly love!
Since thus your feeling hearts the aid ſupply,
To ſooth the widow's pangs, and orphan's ſigh.

On

On the uſe and abuſe of CURIOSITY.

FRom the firſt ſtep of Time to the laſt he ſhall creep,
Mankind will do nothing but play at Bo-peep.
Our grandmother Eve firſt began the purſuit,
And peept in the tree for prohibited fruit:
Her daughters all follow their grandmother's plan,
But inſtead of an apple, they peep *for a Man:*
Nay, the gods of the Heathens would peep and would roam,
To find out diverſion, a great way from home;
And *Jove* form'd a creature on purpoſe to peep,
That was all over eyes, and was ſtinted in ſleep:
Grim *Vulcan* peep'd into a net, I have heard,
But the fine folks all ſay he was very abſurd;
And Poets have told us that *Acteon* peep'd too,
But repented it ſore when his hounds came in view:
That old beau *Narciſſus* peep'd into the water,
And paid for his peeping a little while a-ter.
'Tis peeping and prying forms all men of worth,
The Romans peep'd into all corners o' th' earth:
Columbus brav'd tempeſts, was toſs'd and was whirl'd,
But roll'd on, till he got a peep at a new world.
By peeps under ground all our wealth has been given,
And NEWTON peep'd *rarely* almoſt into heaven:
And from firſt ſtep of Time to the laſt he ſhall creep,
Mankind will do nothing but play at Bo-peep.

Inſcription on a curious CHAMBER-STOVE, *in the form of an urn, contrived in ſuch a manner as to make the flame deſcend, inſtead of riſe, from the fire; invented by the celebrated Dr Benjamin Franklin.*

Written by the Rev. Mr Odell, an Epiſcopal clergyman, at Brunſwick, in New Jerſey.

LIke a Newton ſublimely he ſoar'd
To a ſummit before unattain'd;
New regions of ſcience explor'd,
And the palm of Philoſophy gain'd.

With a ſpark that he caught from the ſkies
He diſplay'd an unparallell'd wonder,
And we ſaw with delight and ſurpriſe,
That his rod could defend us from thunder!

O had he been wiſe to purſue
The track for his talents deſign'd,
What a tribute of praiſe had been due
To the teacher and friend of mankind!

But to covet *political* fame
Was in *him* a *degrading* ambition,
A ſpark that from *Lucifer* came,
And kindled the blaze of *ſedition.*

Let candor, then, write on his urn,
Here lies the renowned inventor,
Whoſe flame to the ſkies *ought* to burn,
But, inverted, deſcends to the centre!

INSCRIPTIVE VERSES, written by a gentleman whoſe lady died at Briſtol wells.

WHoe'er, like me, with trembling anguiſh brings
His heart's whole treaſure to fair Briſtol ſprings;
Whoe'er, like me, to ſooth diſeaſe and pain,
Shall pour theſe ſalutary waves in vain,
Condemn'd, like me, to hear the faint reply,
To mark the fading cheek, the ſinking eye,
From the chill brow to wipe the damps of death,
And watch, with dumb deſpair, the ſhort'ning breath;
If chance direct him to this artleſs line,
Let the ſad mourner know, his griefs were mine.
Ordain'd to loſe the partner of my breaſt,
Whoſe beauty warm'd me, and whoſe friendſhip bleſt,
Fram'd ev'ry tie that binds the ſoul to prove,
Her duty friendſhip, and her friendſhip love,
Yet ſoon rememb'ring that the parting ſigh
Ordains the juſt to ſlumber, not to die,
The ſtarting tear I check'd, I kiſs'd the rod,
And not to earth reſign'd her, but to God.

EPITAPH for Dr DODD.

HEre ſleeps, inurn'd, the miniſter to woe,
That taught the heart to feel — the eye to flow;
From whom Diſtreſs ne'er came with boſom griev'd,
Whoſe tongue perſuaded, and whoſe hand reliev'd.
What eye, unbloated, could obſerve his fall?
Juſt—where he could—benevolent to all.
Here ceaſe inquiry—bleſſing made him bleſt;
Let Pity veil the page that ſpeaks the reſt.

MERCY. From the Country-Juſtice.

OH, MERCY, thron'd on his eternal breaſt
Who breath'd the ſavage waters into reſt;
By each ſoft pleaſure that thy boſom ſmote,
When firſt creation ſtarted from his thought;
By each warm tear that melted o'er thine eye,
When on his works was written, THESE MUST DIE;
If ſecret ſlaughter yet, no cruel war
Have from theſe mortal regions forc'd thee far,
Still to our follies, to our frailties blind,
Oh, ſtretch thy healing wings o'er human kind!

A certain Speech [298.] *verſified.*

Moſt Gracious S———

TAx'd as we are beyond our ſtrength,
You aſk, and here receive,
More than you want, and therefore more
Than men ſo tax'd ſhould give.

Thus tamely to your Royal will,
Your faithful Commons bend;
And hope, what they have giv'n like fools,
You'll like a wiſe man ſpend.

Lit-

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

ENGLAND. [271.].

The royal aſſent was given to the following bills. [265.]

To theſe, by commiſſion, June 2. viz.

An act for raiſing a certain ſum of money, by loans or exchequer-bills, for the ſervice of the year 1777.

An act for the better ſupply of mariners and ſeamen, to ſerve in his Majeſty's ſhips of war, and on board merchant-ſhips and other trading ſhips and veſſels.

An act to authoriſe the carrying of the captures therein mentioned into any part of his Majeſty's dominions in North America; and for aſcertaining the value of ſuch part of ſhips and goods as belong to the recaptors.

An act to prevent the clandeſtine unſhipping from, and receiving goods at ſea on board, veſſels employed in the Eaſt-India company's ſervice; for aſcertaining the manner of diſcharging bonds given for the due exportation of certain goods from G. Britain to foreign parts; and to oblige the maſters of Britiſh or Iriſh ſhips, ſailing from any of his Majeſty's dominions in the Baltic, to deliver a manifeſt of their cargoes to the Britiſh conſul reſiding there.

An act for repealing the eleventh rule in the book of rates, ſo far as the ſame relates to making any allowance upon the importation of damaged currants and raiſins, and for making the importer of ſuch goods an abatement in the duties in lieu thereof; and for explaining the ſaid rule with reſpect to ſuch allowance for damage on other goods; and to permit the exportation of tobacco-pipe clay from this kingdom, to the Britiſh ſugar colonies or plantations in the Weſt Indies, for a limited time.

An act for better ſecuring the duties on ſoap, and the duties on rum of the ſugar-plantations put into warehouſes; and for allowing a drawback of the duties on rum ſhipped as ſtores, to be conſumed on board merchant-ſhips on their voyages for a limited time.

An act to continue the ſeveral laws therein mentioned, relating to encouraging the making of indico in the Britiſh plantations in America; to the regiſtering the prices at which corn is ſold in the ſeveral counties of G. Britain, and the quantity exported and imported; to encouraging the manufacturing of leather, by lowering the duty payable upon the importation of oak-bark, when the price of ſuch bark ſhall exceed a certain rate; to the allowing timber and wood to be exported from the iſland of Dominica into any other of the Britiſh iſlands, colonies, or plantations, in America; and to the allowing a bounty on the exportation of Britiſh-made cordage.

An act for further continuing an act, 6° Geo. III. "to prohibit the importation of foreign-wrought ſilks and velvets, for a limited time, and for preventing unlawful combinations of workmen employed in the ſilk-manufacture."

An act to allow the maſter-dyers within the counties of Middleſex, Eſſex, Surrey, and Kent, to employ journeymen in their trade who have not ſerved apprenticeſhips thereto.

An act for preventing abuſes in the making and vending bricks and tiles.

An act for allowing further time for inrollment of deeds and wills made by Papiſts; and for relief of Proteſtant purchaſers.

An act for enlarging the times appointed for the firſt meetings of commiſſioners, or truſtees, for putting in execution certain acts of this ſeſſion of parliament.

An act to indemnify ſuch perſons as have omitted to qualify themſelves for offices and employments; and to indemnify juſtices of the peace, or others, who have omitted to regiſter or deliver in their qualifications within the time limited by law, and for giving further time for thoſe purpoſes; and to indemnify members and officers, in cities, corporations, and borough-towns, whoſe admiſſions have been omitted to be ſtamped according to law, or, having been ſtamped, have been loſt or miſlaid; and for allowing them time to provide admiſſions duly ſtamped; and to give further time to ſuch perſons as have omitted to make and file affidavits of the execution of indentures of clerks to attornies and ſolicitors.

An act for amending and rendering more effectual the ſeveral laws now in being, for the more effectual preventing of frauds and abuſes by perſons employed in the manufacture of hats, and in the woollen, linen, fuſtian, cotton, iron, leather, fur, hemp, flax, mohair, and ſilk manufactures; and alſo for making proviſions to prevent frauds by journeymen-dyers.

Seven other public bills, relating to matters of police, all in England, and ſeven private bills.

And to theſe, by the King, June 6. viz.

An act for enabling his Majeſty to raiſe the ſum of one million, for the uſes and purpoſes therein mentioned.

An act for raiſing a certain ſum of mo-

ney,

ney, by way of annuities; and for eſtabliſhing a lottery *.

An act for granting to his Majeſty a duty upon all ſervants retained or employed in the ſeveral capacities therein mentioned; and for repealing ſeveral rates and duties upon glaſs, impoſed by an act 19° Geo. II.; and for granting to his Majeſty other rates and duties upon glaſs, in lieu thereof, and for the better collecting the duties upon glaſs; and for repealing the ſeveral rates and duties charged by an act 29° Geo. II. upon all perſons and bodies politic and corporate having certain quantities of ſilver plate.

An act for granting to his Majeſty certain duties on licences, to be taken out by all perſons acting as auctioneers; and certain rates and duties on all lands, houſes, goods, and other things, ſold by auction; and upon indentures, leaſes, bonds, deeds, and other inſtruments.

An act for granting to his Majeſty a certain ſum of money out of the ſinking fund; and for applying certain monies therein mentioned, for the ſervice of the year 1777, and for further appropriating the ſupplies granted in this ſeſſion of parliament.

An act to promote the reſidence of the parochial clergy, by making proviſion for the more ſpeedy and effectual building, rebuilding, repairing, or purchaſing houſes, and other neceſſary buildings and tenements, for the uſe of their benefices.

An act to repeal an act 12° Car. II. intitled, "The maſter of the Rolls impowered to make leaſes for years, in order to new-build the old houſes belonging to the rolls;" and for the better regulating the method of granting leaſes of the ſaid rolls eſtate for the future; and for making compenſation to the Earl of Macclesfield and Sir Thomas Sewell, for their beneficial rights and intereſts in certain leaſes made of the Rolls eſtate; and for regulating the method of making leaſes of the ſaid eſtate for the future.

An act for rendering more effectual an act 14° Geo. III. for promoting the diſcovery of a method for finding the longitude at ſea, ſo far as relates to the encouragement and reward of perſons making leſſer diſcoveries for finding the ſame, or making other uſeful diſcoveries and improvements in navigation, and to the making of experiments relating thereto.

An act for more effectually ſecuring the property of prints to inventors and engravers, by enabling them to ſue for and recover penalties in certain caſes.

An act for the better regulating the hat-manufactory.

Three other public bills, relating to matters of police in England, and one private bill.

Of all the private bills paſſed laſt ſeſſion, none relate to Scotland.—Three of them are for diſſolving marriages, and enabling the huſbands to marry again, viz. John Potter Harris, Eſq; with Eliſabeth Martha Chicheley Plowden; John Braithwaite, Eſq; with Eliſabeth Brown; and George Carpenter, Eſq; Earl of Tyrconnel in Ireland, with the Rt Hon. Lady Frances Manners.—At the ſecond reading of Mr Harris's divorce-bill in the Houſe of Lords, Feb. 17. a verdict in the court of king's-bench againſt the Rev. J. Craven was read, by which 3000l. damages were given to Mr Harris for the ſaid Craven's having had criminal converſation with Mrs Harris.

After giving the royal aſſent to the bills, the King made the following ſpeech.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

THE concluſion of the public buſineſs, and the conſideration of the inconvenience which I fear you muſt have ſuffered by ſo long an attendance, call upon me to put an end to this ſeſſion of parliament; but I cannot let you go into your ſeveral counties without expreſſing my entire approbation of your conduct, and without thanking you for the unqueſtionable proofs you have given to me, and to all the world, of the continuance of your attachment to my perſon and government, of your clear diſcernment of the true intereſts of your country, and of your ſteady perſeverance in maintaining the rights of the legiſlature.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons, I cannot ſufficiently thank you for the zeal

* Scheme of the STATE-LOTTERY, 1777.

Prizes.		Value.		Amount.
2	of £.	20,000	are £	40,000
3	——	10,000	——	30,000
4	——	5,000	——	20,000
8	——	2,000	——	16,000
10	——	1,000	——	10,000
30	——	500	——	15,000
200	——	100	——	20,000
500	——	50	——	25,000
15,900	——	20	——	218,000
16,657 prizes				394,000
First drawn for the firſt ten days, 500 l. each				5,000
Laſt drawn		—		1,000
83,343 blanks				
50,000 tickets				£. 500,000

zeal and public ſpirit with which you have granted the large and extraordinary ſupplies which I have found myſelf under the neceſſity of aſking of my faithful Commons, for the ſervice of the current year; and I muſt at the ſame time acknowledge the particular marks of your affection to me, as well in enabling me to diſcharge the debts contracted on account of my civil government, as in making ſo conſiderable an augmentation to the civil-liſt revenue during my life.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I truſt in the Divine Providence, that, by a well-concerted and vigorous exertion of the great force you have put into my hands, the operations of this campaign by ſea and land will be bleſſed with ſuch ſucceſs as may moſt effectually tend to the ſuppreſſion of the rebellion in America, and to the re-eſtabliſhment of that conſtitutional obedience which all the ſubjects of a free ſtate owe to the authority of law."

Then the parliament was prorogued.

In the courſe of laſt ſeſſion the number of bills paſſed amounted to 253.—On the laſt day of the ſeſſion, the Speaker, at preſenting the bills which were then to receive the royal aſſent, delivered himſelf to the following effect.

"YOUR Majeſty's loyal Commons have paſſed five money-bills for the ſervice of the current year. The firſt, a bill for enabling your Majeſty to defray the extra expences of the American war, and to make good the deficiency of the gold coin; the ſecond for raiſing five millions by annuities, and for eſtabliſhing a lottery; another for laying a tax upon ſervants; another for laying a tax upon auctions, and upon ſales of eſtates, leaſes, and goods, by auction; and another, for granting to your Majeſty a certain ſum out of the ſinking fund, and for appropriating the ſeveral ſums granted in this ſeſſion to uſes therein provided, to which your faithful Commons, Sir, humbly deſire your aſſent. Your Commons, Sir, in the courſe of the preſent ſeſſions, have applied themſelves with all poſſible diligence to public buſineſs; and have done all in their power to procure the eaſe, happineſs, and proſperity of your ſubjects; and have granted the moſt ample ſupplies. They have ſtrengthened the hands of government, and have done all in their power to effect a ſpeedy and effectual reconciliation with America. They are fully conſcious how neceſſary it is that the troubles in America ſhould be amicably ſettled; and that the legiſlative authority of this country ſhould be eſtabliſhed and maintained over all your Majeſty's dominions. Your faithful Commons, firmly relying on your Majeſty's wiſdom, and true regard to the intereſt of all your ſubjects, have ſtrengthened your hands in the fulleſt manner; and have every right to expect, that your Majeſty's ſubjects in America will return to a proper ſenſe of their duty, and that diſorder and rebellion will give place to peace and conciliation."

At a court of common council of the city of London, May 14. it was reſolved, "That the ſpeech made by the Rt Hon. Sir Fletcher Norton, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, to his Majeſty, on the 7th inſtmt, be entered in the journals of this court.—That the freedom of this city be preſented to the Rt Hon. Sir Fletcher Norton, Speaker of the Hon. Houſe of Commons, for having declared, in manly terms, the real ſtate of the nation to his Majeſty on the throne, when he preſented to him for his royal aſſent the bill intitled, *An act for the better ſupport of his Majeſty's houſehold, and of the honour and dignity of the crown of G. Britain.* [298.].—That a copy of the freedom of this city, with the reſolution of the court inſerted therein, be delivered to the Rt Hon. Sir Fletcher Norton in a gold box, of the value of 50 guineas; and that the Lord Mayor be deſired to provide the ſame."

In the London papers of March 1. after the Rev. Dr Dodd's conviction [110.], was publiſhed a card, viz.

"Dr Dodd begs leave to preſent his moſt ſincere and grateful acknowledgements to thoſe many ſympathiſing friends, who have been ſo kind as to think of him in his diſtreſſes; and to aſſure them, that though his mind was too much engaged and agitated with neceſſary and important buſineſs, during his confinement in Woodſtreet, to admit the kind favour of their proffered viſits, he ſhall now be happy, at any time, to receive their friendly and Chriſtian conſolation.

Perfectly at eaſe with reſpect to his fate, and thoroughly reſigned to the will of God, he cannot but feel a complacency in the ſtriking humanity which he has experienced; and while he moſt earneſtly intreats a continuance and increaſe of that "ſpirit of prayer, which he is told

is poured forth for him," he cannot omit to assure all those who, by letter or otherwise, have expressed their solicitude on his behalf, that, conscious of the purity of his *intention* from any purpose to do injury, and happy in the full proof of that intention, by having done no injury to any man in respect to this unfortunate prosecution, he fully reposes himself on the mercies of his God; and has not a wish to live or die, but as life or death may tend to the glory of that God, and the good of mankind.

Feb. 27. 1777."

On Sunday, March 9. at the chapel of the Magdalen hospital, the clergyman, previous to the litany, read a paper which had been delivered at the chapel, containing these words: "The prayers of this congregation are desired for an unhappy person in confinement, and under very great affliction of mind."

Eleven of the judges (Ld Chief Justice De Grey being absent) met on the 18th of April, and adjudged Robinson's evidence [110.] to be competent.

On the 14th of May, the Doctor was carried to the bar of the Old Bailey; and Judge Aston acquainted him, from a paper which his Lordship held in his hand, that the judges had met, and considered of his case: when it appeared to their Lordships, from a full and impartial discussion of the matter, and particularly of the evidence produced against him, that he had been legally and formally tried; and that the evidence of Robinson was duly competent. His Lordship then told the Doctor, that he gave him this early notice, in order that he might prepare himself for his approaching sentence. The Doctor appeared greatly affected; he spoke a few words, the sum of which was, "that he perfectly relied and acquiesced in the wisdom and integrity of their Lordships." He wiped his eyes, and withdrew. On going out of the dock, he fainted, and fell on the floor. He was taken up, and carried out of court to all appearance senseless, but for the groans which too sensibly spoke him alive to the bitterest feelings.

In an address to his unhappy brethren, delivered in Newgate, June 6. and soon after published, the Doctor says, "To teach others what *they must do to be saved*, has long been my employment and profession. You see with what confusion and dishonour I now stand before you,—no more in the pulpit of instruction, but on this humble seat with yourselves.—You are not to consider me now as a man authorised to form the manners, or direct the conscience, and speaking with the authority of a pastor to his flock:—I am here guilty, like yourselves, of a capital offence; and sentenced, like yourselves, to public and shameful death. My profession, which has given me stronger convictions of my duty than most of you can be supposed to have attained, and has extended my views to the consequences of wickedness farther than your observation is likely to have reached, has loaded my sin with peculiar aggravations; and I intreat you to join your prayers with mine, that my sorrow may be proportionate to my guilt!"

Many petitions were presented to the King and Queen in the Doctor's behalf. The Governors of the Magdalen hospital began. Mrs Dodd presented a petition to the Queen on the 12th of June, and was so overcome with grief that she fainted.

At a common council of the city of London, June 6. Messf. Hawes, Winterbottom, and Neale, attending, were severally examined.—Mr Hawes, secretary of the society for the recovery of persons supposed to be drowned, informed the court, That Dr Cogan and himself had introduced that society into this kingdom; that it had been instituted about three years, and has been the means of restoring to life upwards of 120 persons; that popular prejudices were removed by the sermons preached by Dr Dodd, and the society's interests greatly promoted by his public and private conversations; and that the society had a great desire of saving the Doctor:—Mr Winterbottom, secretary of the Magdalen hospital, That Dr Dodd, with Mr Dingley, in the year 1757, were the institutors of this charity; and that the Doctor greatly assisted Mr Dingley in writing a pamphlet which had great influence in promoting it:—and Mr Neale, treasurer of the society for the relief of persons imprisoned for small debts, That Dr Dodd was solely the founder of this charity, and greatly assisted it by his private fortune.——It was then moved to petition the King for mercy; a committee having been appointed, drew up a petition; it was agreed to with only one dissenting voice; and the Sheriffs, attended by the Remembrancer, were ordered to present it.—The petition was presented on the

12th

12th, (the day before Mr Recorder made his report of the convicts), viz.

"To the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The Humble Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled,

Moſt humbly ſheweth,

THAT William Dodd, Doctor of Laws, now lying under ſentence of death in your Majeſty's gaol of Newgate, for the crime of forgery, has, for a great part of his life, ſet an uſeful and laudable example of diligence in his calling, which in many inſtances has produced the moſt happy effect.

That he has been the firſt inſtitutor, and a very earneſt and active promoter, of ſeveral modes of uſeful charity, and therefore may be conſidered as having been, on many occaſions, a benefactor to the public.

Your Petitioners, therefore, conſidering his caſe as in ſome of its circumſtances unprecedented, and peculiar, and encouraged by your Majeſty's known clemency, moſt humbly recommend the ſaid William Dodd to your Majeſty's moſt gracious conſideration, in hope that he will be found not altogether unworthy to ſtand an example of royal mercy.

And your Petitioners ſhall ever pray, &c.

On the 13th of June, report being made to the King in council of the convicts under ſentence of death in Newgate, Dr Dodd and Joſeph Harris were ordered for execution on the 27th. Harris's crime was a highway-robbery. — Mrs Dodd was in Newgate when the melancholy news of the order for execution arrived. She ſat for ſome ſeconds in a kind of torpid ſuſpenſe, then ſuddenly claſping her hands together, ſhe exclaimed, "O God! enable me to bear this!" and immediately fainted. She was carried to her apartment in the neighbourhood of Ludgate-hill, ſoon after, in an agony of grief not to be deſcribed.

On the 19th the officers of ſeveral pariſhes in London and Weſtminſter went from door to door to get a petition ſigned; on the 25th it was preſented to the ſecretary of ſtate, by the Earl Percy, (who had but a few weeks before arrived from the army in America), viz.

"To the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The Humble Petition of the following Gentlemen, Merchants, and Traders, inhabitants of London, Weſtminſter, and the borough of Southwark,

Moſt humbly ſheweth,

THAT though they are duly conſcious of the ſtrict juſtice of the dreadful ſentence denounced againſt Dr William Dodd, and confirmed by the wiſdom of your Majeſty in council; yet, conſidering the glorious prerogative with which your Majeſty is inveſted, of ſoftening the rigour of juſtice, eſpecially in caſes in which the law makes no diſcrimination, they humbly preſume to ſubmit to your royal conſideration,

That this unhappy convict has, during the greater part of his life, been a preacher remarkably diligent and perſuaſive;

That he has given ſignal proofs of public utility, in being a principal inſtitutor of two charitable ſocieties, and by giving very zealous and efficacious aſſiſtance to others;

That in all ages it has been the cuſtom to ſet the general character of delinquents againſt their particular crimes, and to conſider thoſe who have benefited ſociety by their virtues, as not unworthy of pity, when they have injured it by their faults;

That the ſaid William Dodd was, before this offence, regarded by great numbers, as a man much to be reverenced for his abilities and uſefulneſs;

That it may be feared the public execution of a miniſter of religion, ſo active and conſpicuous, may have very pernicious effects on common minds, and increaſe that diſreſpect for the clergy which is always productive of a laxity both in principle and practice;

That the good the ſaid William Dodd has done, and the circumſtances that render his caſe peculiar, almoſt preclude him from being an example that can give the leaſt confidence to future offenders, ſhould he be thought an object of royal clemency;

That therefore they moſt humbly recommend William Dodd to the mercy of your Majeſty, begging only that his life may be ſpared, in confidence, that whatever way he ſhall be diſpoſed of in your Majeſty's goodneſs and wiſdom, his penitence will be a more uſeful atonement than his death.

And your petitioners will ever pray."

This petition was ſigned by near 23,000 hands; it was in length thirty-ſeven yards and a quarter; and in the firſt ſheet was the ſubſcription of the foreman of the jury, who ſubjoined the following words: "Foreman of the jury on the trial of the unfortunate divine, and who prays his Majeſty to conſider, that he is truly diſtreſſed at finding the Doctor included in the dead liſt."

[*An account of the execution, with the dying declaration, and other particulars, will be in our next.*]

SCOTLAND.

By the returns to the war-office, upwards of 8000 men have been raiſed in Scotland for the army ſince the beginning of the preſent diſpute with the American colonies.

Our readers will remember, that in March 1775 [xxxvii. 164.], a plan was formed for building a new ſchool-houſe in Edinburgh; and that a committee was appointed for carrying it into execution. In an advertiſement by this committee, dated June 14. we ſee a liſt of ſubſcriptions of three guineas and upwards (and there are ſeveral others) then received: —among which are,

The city of Edinburgh ——	£315	0	0
The Duke of Buccleugh, 200l. the Duke of Montague, the Ducheſs of Buccleugh, and the Earl of Dalkeith, 100l. each	500	0	0
The Earl of Hopeton, Sir Laurence Dundas, and Mr Wedderburne, Solicitor-General of England, 105l. each ——	315	0	0
John Graham, Eſq; late of Bengal	52	10	0
The Royal College of Phyſicians and the Corporation of Surgeons, Edinburgh, 50l. each	100	0	0
Mr Dundas, Lord Advocate of Scotland, and David Hume, Eſq; 21l. each —— ——	42	0	0

On Tueſday, June 24. the foundation-ſtone of this ſchool-houſe was laid, with great ſolemnity, by Sir William Forbes, Bt, Grand Maſter Maſon of Scotland, in preſence of the Lord Provoſt and Magiſtrates, the Principal and Profeſſors of the Univerſity, the Rector, Maſters, and Scholars of the High School, and the Maſters, Officers, and Brethren of all the Lodges of Free Maſons in the city and neighbourhood, beſides an innumerable croud of ſpectators.

At half an hour after one o'clock, the Lord Provoſt and Magiſtrates aſſembled in the Council-Chamber; the Profeſſors of the Univerſity in the Goldſmiths Hall; the Rector, Maſters, and Scholars, in the New Church; and the Free Maſons in the Parliament-houſe. — At two the proceſſion ſet out from Parliament ſquare in the following order:

A party of the city guard to clear the way.
The city-ſerjeants with their partiſans, four and four.
The Lord Provoſt and Magiſtrates in their robes, the ſword and mace borne before them by the proper officers.
The Principal and Profeſſors of the Univerſity in their gowns, the mace borne before them.
The Rector of the High School in his gown, at the head of his claſs, the Scholars three and three.
The Four Maſters in their gowns, each at the head of his claſs, the ſcholars three and three.
The Lodges of Free Maſons, in the following order, three and three:

1. St Laurence, Laurence-kirk.
2. New Edinburgh Kilwinning.
3. Carron Lodge.
4. St James's, Edinburgh.
5. Royal Arch ditto.
6. Morton's Lodge Lerwick.
7. Stirling, Royal Arch.
8. Thiſtle Lodge, Edinburgh.
9. Edinburgh, St Andrews.
10. Ditto St Luke.
11. Ditto St Giles.
12. Ditto St David's.
13. Operatives.
14. Canongate and Leith, Leith and Canongate.
15. Canongate Kilwinning.
16. Edinburgh, Mary's Chapel.

The Tyler with a naked ſword.
Muſic.
Brethren—three and three.
Stewards—two and two—with rods.
Treaſurer and Secretary.
The Wardens, with batons.
Maſter ſupported by the former Maſter and Deputy Maſter.
Grand Lodge in the following order:
The Golden Compaſs, carried by an Operative Maſon.
Six Grand Stewards—with rods—two and two.
Golden Square, Level, and Plumb, carried by three Operative Maſons.
Band of Muſic.
A body of Maſons attending upon the Grand Maſter—three and three.
Remainder of the Grand Stewards—with rods—two and two.
Maſter of the Grand Stewards.
Grand Secretary, Chaplain, and Clerk.

The

The Cornucopia and Golden Mallet, carried by the Tyler of the Grand Lodge, and an Operative Maſon.

Grand Wardens, with batons.

Depury Grand Maſter, Treaſurer, and Subſtitute.

GRAND MASTER MASON of SCOTLAND, ſupported by two former Grand Maſters.

Noblemen and Gentlemen who have formerly been Grand Maſters.

A detachment of ſoldiers.

After proceeding down the high ſtreet and Blackfriars wynd, on arriving at the High-School yards, and entering the area where the New School-houſe is to be built, the Lord Provoſt and Magiſtrates, the Univerſity and Scholars, arranged themſelves on the right ſide of the area; the Brethren of the different Lodges arranged themſelves on the left; thus forming two lines; through which the Grand Lodge walked up to the ſouth-eaſt corner of the foundation where the ſtone was to be depoſited. There a table was placed, on which the Jewels of the Order were laid. The Grand Maſter, the Subſtitute Grand Maſter, and Grand Wardens, then walked up to the ground where the ſtone lay. In the ſtone were cut five holes, wherein the Subſtitute Grand Maſter put ſome coins of his preſent Majeſty's reign, and covered them with a plate; on which was engraved the following inſcription:

EX CURA POSTERITATIS,
UT LITERÆ HUMANIORES,
VIRTUSQUE ILLA QUÆ OLIM IN GENTE
ROMANA ENITUIT,
DIU A JUVENTUTE SCOTIÆ COLANTUR;
HÆC SCHOLA,
MUNIFICENTIA PUBLICA,
QUAM OPTIME REFICITUR,
SUB AUSPICIIS
JOANNIS DALRYMPLE CONSULIS,
NEC NON
SENATUS EDINENSIS,
PRIMUM LAPIDEM POSUIT
GULIELMUS FORBES, EQ. AUR.
IN ARCHITECTON. SCOT. REP. CURIO
MAX.
A. S. H.
1777.
ÆRÆ ARCHITECTONICÆ
5777.

The Grand Maſter then ſtanding on the eaſt, with the Subſtitute on his right hand, and the Grand Wardens on the weſt, the ſquare, the plumb, the level, and the mallet, were ſucceſſively delivered by an operative to the Subſtitute, and by him to the Grand Maſter; who applied the ſquare to that part of the ſtone which was ſquare, the plumb to the ſeveral edges, the level above the ſtone in ſeveral poſitions, and with the mallet he gave three knocks, ſaying, "May the Grand Architect of the univerſe grant a bleſſing on this foundation-ſtone, which we have now laid, and by his providence enable us to finiſh this and every other work which may be undertaken for the embelliſhment and advantage of this city." On this the Brethren gave three huzzas.

The cornucopia and two ſilver veſſels were then brought from the table, and delivered, the cornucopia to the Subſtitute, and the two veſſels to the Wardens, and were ſucceſſively preſented to the Grand Maſter; who, according to an ancient ceremony, poured the corn, the wine, and the oil, which they contained, on the ſtone, ſaying, "May the All-bounteous Author of Nature bleſs this city with an abundance of corn, wine, and oil, and with all the neceſſaries, conveniencies, and comforts, of life; and may the ſame Almighty Power preſerve this city from ruin and decay to the lateſt poſterity." On this the Brethren gave three huzzas.

The Grand Maſter afterwards addreſſed himſelf to the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, the Principal and Profeſſors, the Rector and Maſters, and the Brethren, as follows.

"My Lord Provoſt, and Gentlemen of the Magiſtracy; Reverend Principal and Profeſſors of the Univerſity of Edinburgh,

IN the name of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and of the ancient and honourable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Maſons, as well as in my own, I beg leave to return our united thanks for the honour this day done us by your preſence at laying this foundation-ſtone. May the City of Edinburgh continue to be bleſſed with able and upright magiſtrates, ever watchful for the public good; — and may this Univerſity, now ſo celebrated over all the world, be at all times equally happy in profeſſors, whoſe learning and abilities may not only preſerve, but add an additional luſtre to that reputation which ſhe has, through your means, ſo juſtly acquired.

With the proſperity both of the City and the Univerſity, I conſider this work, now ſo happily begun, to be moſt intimately connected: for, in this ſeminary

of

of learning, the foundation is laid of all uſeful knowledge, and there the minds of youth receive impreſſions which often determine the fate of all their future fortunes. As a citizen of Edinburgh, therefore, as well as a member of that committee to whoſe care the conduct of this building has been intruſted, I beg leave to expreſs my own and the committee's warmeſt acknowledgements, not only to you, my Lord Provoſt, and the Gentlemen here preſent, but to all thoſe perſons of diſtinction in both kingdoms who have already ſo generouſly contributed to the erecting of this ſchool-houſe. After having fortunately ſurmounted a variety of obſtacles which unavoidably attend the commencement of every public plan, we rejoice in the idea of ſeeing it now carried on with ardour, and without interruption. As good citizens we are happy with the proſpect of not only promoting that moſt important of all objects, the public education of youth, but of adding even ſomewhat to the grandeur of the city, by a building which, though meant to be void of all ſuperfluous ornament, will, we truſt, exhibit a decency of appearance well ſuited to the purpoſe it is intended to ſerve; and, as parents, we fondly flatter ourſelves with the pleaſing hope, that our children, and our childrens children, to the lateſt generation, will reap the benefit, and feel the happy effects of your public-ſpirited and well-timed munificence.

To you, Mr Rector, and to your Colleagues of the High School, I am happy in this opportunity of publicly expreſſing the approbation of every citizen, for the uncommon attention you have hitherto beſtowed on the education of the young gentlemen committed to your care. The high character which your ſchool has acquired, can receive no ſtronger teſtimony than from the number of ſcholars now preſent; and I perſuade myſelf we have this day exhibited a ſpectacle the moſt pleaſing of all others to the city; for no ſight can be ſo intereſting to a community in general, and to parents in particular, as the appearance of ſo many comely boys as have walked in proceſſion to attend our ſolemnity.

I cannot doubt that you will earneſtly endeavour to preſerve the high reputation of this ſeminary of learning, by the utmoſt exertion of your zeal and aſſiduity; that you will make it ſubſervient, not only to the acquiring of languages, which, though the moſt obvious, is not the ſole object of a grammar-ſchool; but that you will be ever watchful to inſtil into the minds of your youthful charge the true principles of virtue and religion, that they may thereby be rendered worthy men, and valuable members of ſociety.

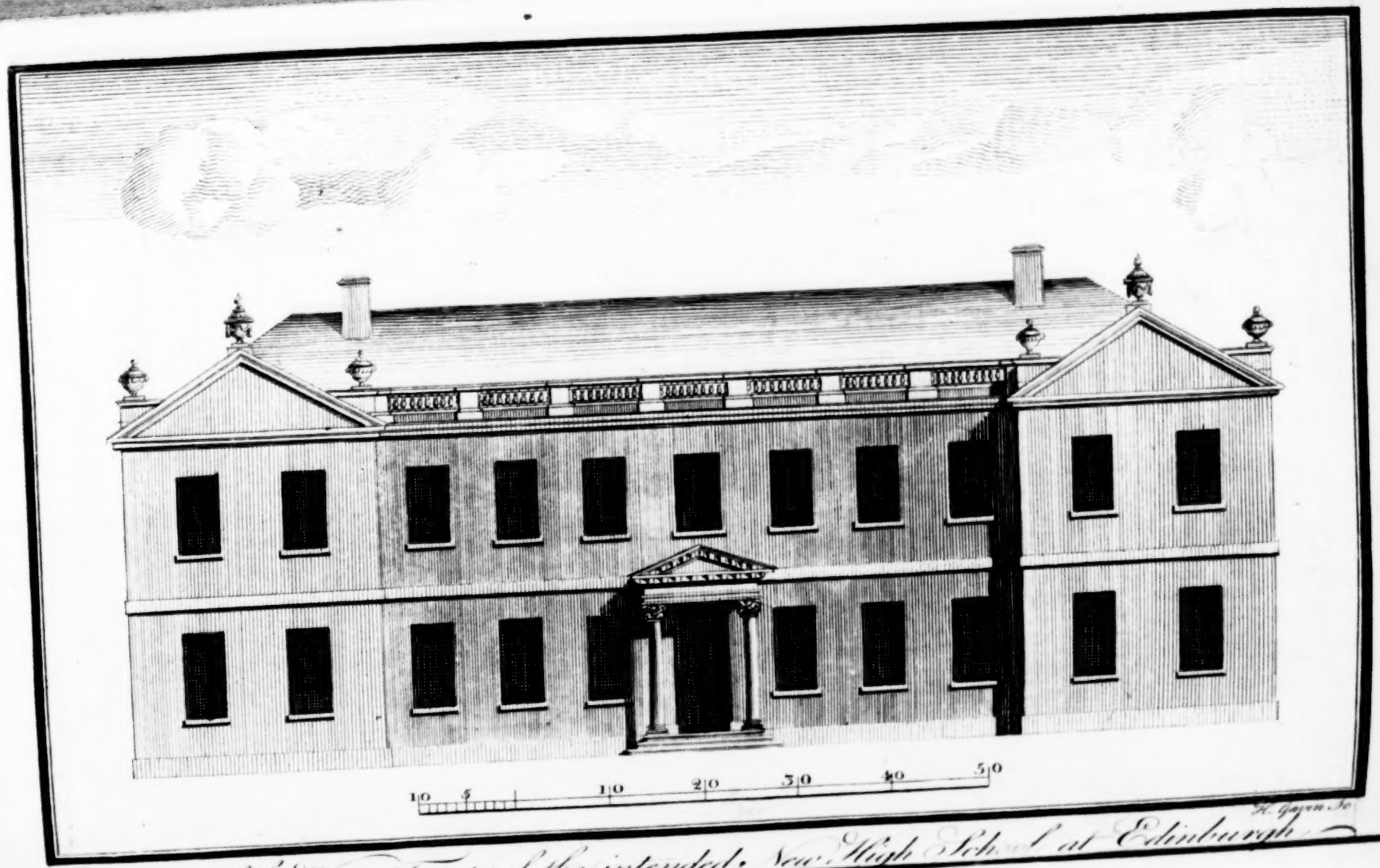
To the Right Worſhipful Maſters, the Worſhipful Wardens, and all my worthy Brethren who have honoured me with ſo very numerous and reſpectable an attendance in my public character on this occaſion, I beg leave to return my warmeſt thanks. It ſhall ever be my pride and my pleaſure to expreſs my gratitude, by contributing all in my power to the honour and the intereſt of that ſociety, to the head of which your partiality has exalted me. As we are all equally intereſted in this important (I may even ſay national) work, which we have now begun, permit me earneſtly to recommend to you all, my Brethren, to exert yourſelves, as far as the influence of each individual may extend, in procuring contributions towards carrying it on; for, although the ſums already ſubſcribed be indeed conſiderable, they are yet far ſhort of the money that will be required to bring it to a happy concluſion." —— The brethren then again gave three huzzas, which concluded the ceremony.

Upon the whole, no ceremony in this city, for many years paſt, has yielded ſuch heart-felt ſatisfaction to the inhabitants. The importance of the object, the dignity of the proceſſion, the numerous train of Brethren, and, above all, the charming exhibition of above 350 fine boys, afforded a moſt pleaſing ſpectacle.

The Brethren afterwards repaired to their ſeveral Lodges to celebrate the feſtival of St John, and ſpent the evening with that harmony and decency peculiar to their order.

"*Kirkwall, April* 12. The Lion armed ſhip, in his Majeſty's ſervice, Lieut. Walter Young commander, is now at Stromneſs, on her way to try to diſcover a North-Weſt paſſage, through Davis's Streights and Baffin's Bay. Mr Lane, an eminent mathematician, has the direction of this expedition. He carries out Harriſon's time-keeper, with many mathematical inſtruments, for the diſcovery of the longitude and the magnetic powers."

MAR-



Elevation of the West Front of the intended New High School at Edinburgh

MARRIAGES.

June 6. At Arniſton, Capt. Adam Duncan, of the navy, to Miſs Henrietta Dundas, daughter of Robert Dundas of Arniſton, Eſq; Lord Preſident of the court of Seſſion.

16. At London, Maj Maclean, in the Eaſt-India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Sullivan.

At Glaſgow, Mr William Somerville, merchant in that city, to Miſs Brown, daughter of Mr James Brown, one of the miniſters of Edinburgh.

At London, the Duke of Chandos, to Mrs Elletſon, widow of Gov. Elletſon.

27. At Edinburgh, Capt. Eyre Mingay, of the 66th regiment to Miſs Webſter, daughter of Dr Webſter, one of the miniſters of Edinburgh.

BIRTHS.

June 7. At her houſe in Roſsſhire, Mrs Macleod of Geanies, delivered of a ſon.

10. At his Lordſhip's ſeat at Erſkine, Lady Blantyre, of a ſon.

21. At Edinburgh, the lady of James Colquhoun of Luſs, Eſq; of a ſon.

DEATHS.

June 1. At his ſeat at Broadlane, Flintſhire, Sir John Glynn, Bt, member for the borough of Flint.

Henry Fane, Eſq; member for Lynne-Regis.

3. At Forres, Mrs Helen Stewart, ſpouſe of Mr Alexander Grant of Mundole.

7. At Edinburgh, Mr Thomas Riddoch, writer in Edinburgh.

7. At the manſe of Kettle, Mr Hugh Glaſs, in the 77th year of his age, and 46th of his miniſtry.

8. At Edinburgh, Mr Duncan Macdonald writer in Edinburgh.

9. At Muſſelburgh, in the 14th year of her age, Miſs Jenny Carlyle, only child of Dr Carlyle, miniſter of Inveresk.

10. At Kirk-brachead, near Edinburgh, James Stuart, Eſq; late Lord Provoſt of the city of Edinburgh.

11. At Annefield, near Hamilton, Capt. James Gilchriſt, of the royal navy.

13. At her ſon's houſe in Galloway, Mrs Heron of Heron.

13 At Abercairny, Perthſhire, in an advanced age, James Moray, Eſq; of Abercairny.

14 At Montroſe, Mrs Ouchterlony of Kintrockat.

15. At Edinburgh, in her 71ſt year, Mrs Margaret Pringle, daughter of John Pringle of Haltree, and widow of James Gray of Dalduff.

16 At Dumfries, Robert Riddick of Corbieton, Eſq;

17. At Duneaves, Mrs Margaret Rigg, ſpouſe of Archibald Campbell of Duneaves.

17 At her father's houſe in Argyleſhire, Miſs Annie Macdougall, daughter of Alexander Macdougall of Macdougall, Eſq;

19 At Leith, Mr John Beatſon, ſenior, ſhipmaſter.

19 At Dublin, Lady Montgomery, ſpouſe of Sir William Montgomery, Bt.

21. At Newmills, Airſhire, Mrs Macharg, ſpouſe of James Macharg of Keir, Eſq;

25 At Gilmerton, near Edinburgh, in the 77th year of his age, James Ferguſon of Pitfour, Eſq; one of the Lords of Seſſion. He was admitted an advocate in 1722; choſen Dean of Faculty in 1760, and appointed one of the Lords of Seſſion, and afterwards one of the Lords of Juſticiary, both in 1764. His Lordſhip reſigned his ſeat on the Juſticiary-bench in 1776.

25. At Gallery, Thomas Fullerton of Gallery, Eſq;

27. At Edinburgh, Mr James Montgomery, general examiner of exciſe.

28. At London, Chace Price, Eſq; member of parliament for the county of Radnor.

At Croxton, Nottinghamſhire, John Hawſon, aged 108.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

June 10. to appoint Frederick Lord North, K. G. George Lord Onſlow, Rt Hon. Francis Seymour Conway, Charles Wolfran Cornwall, Eſq; and William-Henry Lord Weſtcote, of the kingdom of Ireland, to be Commiſſioners for executing the office of Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Exchequer.

— to appoint Soame Jenyns, Bamber Gaſcoyne, Eſqs, Lord Robert Spencer, William Jolliffe, the Hon. Charles Greville, William Eden, and Thomas De Grey, Eſqs, to be Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations.

— to grant unto the Rt Hon. Welbore Ellis, the office of Treaſurer of the Navy.

— 14. to appoint the Earl of Carliſle Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Houſehold.

— to appoint Sir Ralph Payne, K. B. Youngeſt Clerk Comptroller of the board of Green Cloth.

— 18. to confer the honour of Knighthood on John Day, Eſq; Advocate-General at Bengal.

— 21. to grant the dignity of a Knight-Bachelor to Robert Chambers, Eſq; one of the puiſne juſtices of the ſupreme court of judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

— to appoint Charles Herbert, Eſq; one of the Grooms of his Majeſty's Bedchamber, in the room of Thomas De Grey, Eſq;

— 24. to preſent the Rev. Lawrence Johnſton to the church and pariſh of Earlſtown,

in

in the county of Berwick, vacant by the death of Mr John Gowdie.

— to present the Rev. William Learmont to the church and parish of Old Luce, in the county of Wigton, vacant by the death of Mr James Tweedale.

— 28. to approve the appointment of Mr Peter Ancker to be his Danish Majesty's Consul in all the ports of England, and the islands thereunto belonging, excepting those districts where there are already other consuls nominated by his Danish Majesty.

Charles Hale, Esq; was sworn into the place of Gentleman of the Most Honourable Privy Chamber, June 6.

Richard Scrope was sworn Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty, June 10 in the room of Dr Butler, promoted to the see of Oxford.

Frederick Earl of Carlisle, and Robert Lord Bishop of London, were sworn of the Privy Council, June 13. and took their places at the board.

War-office, May 13. 1777. continued.

[*For Subalterns see our cover.*]

Charles Lampriere, Gent. to be Deputy Commissary of the Musters at Jersey and Guernsey, vice Philip Lampriere.

Daines Barrington, Esq; to be Commissary-General of Stores and Provisions at Gibraltar, vice Robert Fither.

Col. Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, Bt to be Major-General in America only.

Lt-Col. Hector Monro to be Major-General in the East Indies only.

Lt-Col. John Campbell, of the 57th regiment, to be Aid-de-camp to the King, vice Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, Bt.

War office, June 10. 1777.

Royals, 1st bat.: Capt. Abraham Nickson is appointed to be Major, vice Maximilian Faviere.

6th reg. of foot: Capt. James Balfour to be Major, vice William Maxwell; Capt.-Lieut. George Peacocke to be Captain, vice James Balfour; and Lieut. William Dussaux to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice George Peacocke.

14th reg. of foot: Capt.-Lieut. William Ramsay to be Captain, vice Robert Sutton; and Lieut. Hill Wallace to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice William Ramsay.

Commissions signed by his Majesty for the army in Ireland.

Two dated May 12. 1777.

13th dragoons: Alexander George Stewart, Clerk, to be Chaplain, vice Peter Pelissier, who retires.

Invalids: Lieut. Essex Edgeworth, of the 12th reg. of dragoons, to be Captain, vice Samuel Barrett, deceased.

From other papers, &c.

Commanders of men of war.

Capt. Digby, of the Trident, of 64 guns.
Capt. Rodham, of the Cornwall, of 74 guns.

On the 12th of June the degree of Doctor in Medicine was conferred, by the university of Edinburgh, on sixteen young gentlemen, students in the university, after they had gone through the usual private and public trials [xxxviii. 512.]. The titles of their theses are annexed to their names respectively.

From Virginia.

David Stewart, *De mania.*
David Campbell, *De musices effectu.*
John Shore, *De fluore albo.*

From the West Indies.

Francis Claxton, *De hæmorrhoide.*

From England.

Edmund Laycock, *De spiritu.*
John Heytham, *De rabie canina.*
James Mellar, *De asthmate spasmodico.*
Ellis Button Metford, *De colica.*
Hen. Woolcombe, *De hysteria.*

From Ireland.

Andrew Measе, *De cynanche tracheali.*
Mr Stanhope Baines, *De hypochondriasi.*

Of Scotland.

T. Ruddiman Stewart, *De apoplexia.*
George Bell, *De physiologia plantarum.*
James MacKnight, *De variola.*
James Murray, *De phthisi pulmonali.*
Alex. M'Lenan, *De morborum feminiis.*

Prices of grain at Haddington, July 4.

	Best.	Second.	Third.
Wheat,	22 s. 0 d.	21 s. 0 d.	20 s. 0 d.
Bear,	12 s. 1 d.	12 s. 0 d.	11 s. 6 d.
Oats,	11 s. 0 d.	10 s. 0 d.	9 s. 6 d.
Pease,	10 s. 0 d.	9 s. 0 d.	8 s. 0 d.

Edinburgh, July 22. Oat-meal, 9 d. 2 f. Bear-meal, 6 d. Pease-meal, 6 d.

The Edinburgh bill of burials for June 1777.

Within the city	Males 20	Fem. 27	47	69. Decr. 15.
In the West-kirk-yard	Males 13	Fem. 9	22	

Age.			No	Diseases.	No
Under		2	22	Aged	12
Between	2 &	5	9	Apoplexy	1
	5 &	10	5	Bowelhive	3
	10 &	20	3	Chincough	4
	20 &	30	4	Consumption	16
	30 &	40	3	Fever	12
	40 &	50	4	Inflammation	1
	50 &	60	6	Measles	3
	60 &	70	4	Small pox	6
	70 &	80	7	Stillborn	5
	80 &	90	1	Teething	5
	100 &	104	1	By a Fall	8